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RUMANIA ASKED TO ACCOUNT FOR GOODS SEIZED IN HUNGARY

Decision Is Reached by Supreme
Council in Order That Amount
May Be Deducted From Sum
Hungary Must Later Pay

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Supreme Council has decided to ask the Rumanian Government to keep an exact account of all goods, either requisitioned or forcibly obtained, which are carried out of Hungary, so that the amount may be deducted from the total sum which Hungary will be required to pay Rumania by the eventual treaty terms.

On receipt of the Allies' reply to the Austrian counter-proposals, Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, is to leave Paris to submit the reply to the Austrian Government and the party leaders of the National Assembly. To avoid any loss of time, the interview is to be held at St. Felix, instead of Vienna.

It is understood that many of the Austrian counter-proposals have been accepted and that the Supreme Council has now recognized the justice of the Austrian delegation's claim that the Austrian Republic cannot be considered solely responsible for the debts and discredit which are the legacy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Lack of Organization Charged

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Rumanian High Command today issued a note in which it declares that all its efforts for the revivification of Budapest have failed, owing to total lack of organization by the Hungarian authorities. The note says the High Command is doing its utmost to compel the authorities to do their duty.

According to the note, the Rumanians have organized food relief trains, and granted full liberty of navigation of the Danube River. Emphasis is laid on the statement that political activities and the publication of newspapers are not being interfered with. It is added that the High Command will not serve as an instrument for political persecution, and that its only concern is to maintain order.

District of Malmady Taken Over

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—Belgian authorities today took official possession of the district of Malmady, which was ceded to Belgium by Germany under Article 34 of the peace treaty.

Note to Hungarian Government

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Supreme Council has sent a note to the Hungarian Government, stating that the allied and associated powers are most anxious to conclude a durable peace with the Hungarian people, but they feel that this cannot be done while the present Hungarian Government is in power. The note continues:

"The Hungarian Government came into existence not by the will of the people, but by a coup d'etat carried out by a small body of police, under the protection of a foreign army."

"It has at its head a member of the House of Hapsburg whose policies and actions were largely responsible for the calamities under which the world is suffering, and will long suffer. A peace negotiated by such a government is not likely to be lasting; nor can the allied and associated governments give the economic support which Hungary needs."

"In its reply that Archduke Joseph is prepared before approaching the allied and associated governments to submit his claim to the test of popular elections, we must reply that this procedure cannot be satisfactory if the election is to be carried out under the auspices of an administration which the Archduke himself controls."

"The difficulties in the way of obtaining by election a faithful reflection of the popular will are, in the present unhappy state of Hungary, most serious. They would be overwhelming if an election were carried out under Hapsburg influences. Even if an assembly elected under such circumstances were really representative, no one would think so."

"In the interest, therefore, of European peace, the allied and associated governments mean to insist that the present claimant to the leadership of the Hungarian State should resign, and that a government in which all parties are represented should appeal to the Hungarian people."

"The allied and associated powers would be prepared to negotiate with any government which possesses the confidence of an assembly so elected."

The note was signed by Mr. Clemenceau.

Prince von Buelow's Letter

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—Prince Bernhard von Buelow, former German Chancellor, has written a letter to the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg regarding the statement made by Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor in 1914, that the declaration of war was inevitable. Prince von Buelow sketches his long years as Chan-

cellor, tells how he was able to avoid war and admits that peace was desired by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, he says, however, "lacked political art."

"During the grave weeks before the war," writes Prince von Buelow, "serious psychological, diplomatic and political mistakes were made by Germany's political leaders which were unjustly ascribed to the peoples' responsibility."

Reconstruction Requests in France

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Industrial Reconstruction Department announces that Germany has so far restored to France 27,000 tons of material and an equal amount in course of dispatch. Meanwhile 300,000 French machinery plants have already been identified in Germany, but the Reconstruction Department has so far received only 50,000 requests for restitution.

VLADIVOSTOK SAID TO BE SURROUNDED

Moscow Message Also States
Japanese Squadron Has Arrived
at City—Chinese Troops
Reported at Mongolian Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A wireless message states that Chinese troops have been sent to the Mongolian frontier to prevent the Bolsheviks entering China. Another message states that Vladivostok is surrounded by insurgents and that a Japanese squadron has arrived there.

Secret Agreement Reported Concluded

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that General von der Goltz has concluded a secret agreement with the Lithuanian Government, which accounts for the non-evacuation by the German troops of Courland.

Member of Delegation Named

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Admiral Koltchak has appointed Mr. Savinkoff, the former Russian War Minister in the Kerensky Cabinet, as the fifth member of the delegation representing the Russian provisional government in Paris. The delegation has hitherto consisted of Prince Lvoff, and Messrs. Sazonoff, Maklakov, and Tchaikovsky.

Evacuation of Omsk Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message claims that Omsk is being evacuated by Admiral Koltchak, who is fortifying a position outside the town.

Kiev District Reported Liberated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An aeroplane arriving here from Kamenetz-Podolsk brings information that the whole of the Kiev district has been liberated from Bolshevik rule by the rapid advance of the Ukrainian eastern and western armies.

INQUIRY INTO RACING METHODS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, a member of the Dominion Railway Commission has been appointed by the federal government as a royal commissioner to conduct an inquiry into conditions pertaining to running race methods, and betting in connection therewith in Canada.

The investigation will cover a wide field and the report will furnish the basis for legislation in Parliament. He will inquire into the number, character and methods of operation of race tracks in various localities; the methods and devices by which betting is carried on; the general effects of race meets on the community; the amount of capital invested in jockey clubs and race tracks, and other similar points.

SULTAN HONORS THE SHAH OF PERSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Shah of Persia, after visiting his father at Prinkipo, exchanged visits with the Sultan on Thursday. The Sultan conferred upon his visitor the Iltiaz order with brilliants and decorated the Shah's uncle, Nurettin St. Latanes, with the Osmenic order with brilliants, and the Persian Ambassador, Mahmud Khan, with the Itikar order with brilliants.

The Shah presented the Sultan with the order of the Persian crown, first class, and the heir to the throne with the same order, second class.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S TRIP

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Monday)—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will sail for the Fiji Islands about Oct. 1.

DEMOCRATIC RANKS BROKEN ON TREATY

President Wilson Visits Capitol to
Confer With Party Leader on
Situation—Senator Jones De-
mands End of Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The adoption of the Shantung amendment by the Foreign Relations Committee was responsible for a visit to the Capitol by the President late yesterday afternoon. He went directly to the office of Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, Senator from Virginia, and was with him for an hour discussing the treaty situation. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, Senator from Nebraska, the Administration leader, not having returned.

It was said unofficially after the conference that a possible effort to take the peace treaty from the committee, if the Knox motion to postpone further consideration of the treaty until after the treaties with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey shall have been submitted to the Senate, was talked over.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, exerted his influence yesterday to persuade as many as possible of the Republican senators to support the Shantung amendment on the floor of the Senate, and at the end of the day declared himself satisfied with the prospects.

Only two Republican senators, Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, and Peter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, held out in opposition to the amendment. Of the others, Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, and LeBaron B. Colt, Senator from Rhode Island, are now favoring it, while Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, Frank B. Kellogg, Senator from Minnesota, and Selden P. Spencer, Senator from Missouri, have not announced their decision.

Fight Against Amendments

On behalf of the Administration senators, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska will later in the week open the fight against all textual amendments in an address to the Senate.

Mr. McCumber will open the opposition to the Shantung amendment today, having served notice that he will make some remarks on the propriety and injustice of the Senate committee's action with regard to Shantung.

The Foreign Relations Committee will resume consideration of other textual amendments introduced by Albert B. Fall, Republican, Senator from New Mexico, several days ago, designed to keep the United States from participating in the enforcement of any peace terms in which the United States is not directly interested. They are 23 in number, but grouped as a single amendment. They would eliminate the United States from membership on all of the inter-allied commissions and bureaux created by the peace treaty, except the international shipping board. Senator Lodge said last evening that he would vote for these amendments.

The peace treaty probably will be reported to the Senate late next week, Senator Lodge said.

Hearings on the Fiume settlement will be held by the committee on Thursday and Friday of next week. The Jugo-Slavs will be heard on Thursday, and the Italians on Friday.

Democratic Ranks Broken

The ranks of the southern Democrats, who have been supporting the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant, were broken when John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, announced that he favored strong reservations to protect the sovereignty of the United States. His statement follows:

"I am opposed to any covenant that will involve the United States in every broil that may be waged throughout the world. While the Pittman reservations seem satisfactory to many senators, and while they would more than likely be acceptable to me, I really prefer a much stronger set of reservations."

Wesley L. Jones, Republican, Senator from Washington, introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the popular election of the three American representatives in the League of Nations assembly and directing the Secretary of State to notify members of the league that the United States will withdraw from the league at the expiration of two years from the date of ratification by the United States, unless all the league members in the meantime have abolished conscription. The first election of American delegates, who would receive annual salaries of \$25,000, would be held at the presidential election next year.

Press Comments in French Papers

PARIS, France (Sunday)—(Havas)—La Liberté, commenting at length today on "the efforts of certain elements in the United States to have the peace treaty with Germany rejected," says the work of winding up the Peace Conference must be hastened. The newspaper adds: "If America is to withdraw her support from Europe, we do not see the meaning of her inordinate intervention in Hungary, Rumania and elsewhere."

The Temps in an editorial under the title, "The First Break," deals with the Shantung situation. The article

declares that there is nothing to prevent France from concluding with the United States an arrangement such as recently was suggested before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington by Thomas F. Millard, adviser to the Chinese Government, "for mutual aid where the territorial integrity of China or the principle of the open door is menaced."

ST. LOUIS REGULARS ARE REORGANIZED

Socialist Party in That City Was
Disbanded After Capture by
the Communists and Now
Makes a Fresh Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Socialist Party in St. Louis has been disbanded and reorganized at the order of the state organization, the charter revocation following the successful move of a new organization calling itself the Communist Party in seizing the party machinery at a meeting held a week ago. Thirty-one of the 61 men comprising the governing body were present and they voted 16 to 15 to turn over the party to "the Left Wing." The action of the state officials followed.

William Brandt, secretary of the regular organization, who has reorganized the regulars following the split, states that no more than 200 of the 1400 duly constituted members have joined the "Communists."

Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, aided in the reorganization at the request of the State committee.

In a statement yesterday, following the reorganization, Secretary Brandt made it clear that the reorganized party is pro-Bolshevik now and has been so since the rise of the Russian Soviets. He insists that the split came because of the efforts of the radicals to get possession of the party printing plant, where a weekly paper, St. Louis Labor, is published, and of the party equipment valued at \$1000 and \$600 in funds in bank. The local Socialists recently endorsed the Plumb plan for railroad ownership, the "radicals" refusing to do so, "because it does not go far enough."

This disagreement precipitated the radicals' action. "We said that we were being sabotaged," said Secretary Brandt. All members joining the "regulars" are signing pledge cards to the effect that the signer does not belong to the "Left Wing" or endorse the policies thereof.

Statement by Adolph Germer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Adolph Germer, secretary of the Socialist Party, said yesterday that the St. Louis Socialists who had gone over to the Communist Party, which is to be reorganized here next week, had not succeeded in turning over any of the party properties, but only in turning themselves out of the Socialist Party.

COOPERATIVE DISPUTE IN ENGLAND SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—The dispute which arose last week in the north of England through the action of the cooperative employers

in giving a week's notice to 30,000 cooperative employees in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and North Wales, was settled in Manchester yesterday after a sitting of 24 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Purcell, of the Manchester Trade and Labor Council. The action of the cooperative employers practically had amounted to a lockout and was said to have been taken as a counter-movement against the handing-in of strike notices by the cooperative employees in South Lancashire and the Airdale district of Yorkshire.

At a mass meeting of the Sheffield Cooperative Societies last Friday it was decided unanimously to accept the lockout notices and to stand by the union.

The terms of the settlement were not disclosed, but it is understood that both sides are satisfied. Work will be resumed today at all the branch societies concerned in the dispute.

Vote to Call General Strike

MARSEILLES, France (Sunday)—Dock workmen today voted to call a general strike. They demanded a wage of 20 francs for an eight-hour day, and no overtime.

TWENTY-SIX CHICAGO SALOONMEN ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Twenty-six saloon keepers and bartenders were arrested here yesterday charged with violating the War-Time Prohibition Act. In each case, with the exception of two, the men arrested were released on bonds. The arrests followed an investigation made by the United States Department of Justice since the middle of July. Charges have been made at various times by the Chicago Law and Order League that saloon keepers were violating the law.

AMERICAN TROOPS RE CROSS BORDER

Trail of Bandits Said to Have
Been Obliterated—Carranza
Soldiers Not Hostile—Reply
to Be Sent to Official Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American cavalrymen having returned to the United States after a six-day pursuit into Mexico of bandits who kidnapped and held for ransom two United States Army aviators, the reply of the United States Government to the protest of the Mexican Government over this expedition may be expected to go forward soon. The nature of the reply was not forecast, but there is reason to believe it will be a plain speaking document.

The official explanation of the withdrawal of the expedition, which penetrated farther into Mexico than any similar expedition since the one under Gen. John J. Pershing in 1916, is that heavy rains had obliterated trails and made it improbable that the bandits not already captured or killed could be overtaken. Unofficial estimates of the results of the expedition place the number killed at six, which is said to include Jesus Renteria, leader of the bandits. Carranza troops report that they captured nine bandits believed to be of the same group.

Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the Southwestern Department, is quoted as saying that an effort will be made to pay to the family of Renteria, or others involved, the part of the ransom money withheld by Captain Matlack of the eighth cavalry when he went to the rendezvous of the bandits to rescue the two aviators. It is felt by some high officials of the War Department that the United States, having promised to pay the ransom, none of it should have been withheld, as this might create a distrust of future promises and work hardship upon any other Americans who may fall into the hands of Mexican bandits.

While there was no serious friction between the Carranza troops and the American expedition, the situation at the time the Americans withdrew on Sunday night was considered delicate. A considerable portion of the Mexican people, judging by the expressions in the Mexican newspapers, feel that the United States cannot be expected to submit to the banditry on the border without making an effort to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens, but it was realized that some Carranza troops might not share this feeling, hence the fact that the expedition was not hampered is viewed as a favorable factor for future negotiations.

AMERICAN RELIEF OFFICE IS CLOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Paris office of the American Relief Administration closed today. Mr. Flish, vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, deputized by Herbert Hoover to close up the accounts of the administration is supervising the work of clerical staffs in Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Trieste, Constantinople, Bucharest, Riga, Rotterdam, and Danzig, whose sole remaining task is to "balance the books."

The administration expires and dissolves automatically through lack of funds, the appropriation having been exhausted, but the object of the organization, to tide over the needy peoples until the harvest, has been accomplished.

HONDURAN REBELS DEFEATED

SAN SALVADOR, San Salvador—Honduran revolutionary forces have been defeated and scattered, with a loss of many killed, wounded and missing, by government troops, in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa, near the Guatemalan frontier.

INDEX FOR AUGUST 26, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 8
Stock Market Quotations.....	8
French Allotment of English Wool.....	8
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	8
Price Range of Oil Securities.....	8
Improvement in Cloth Market.....	8
General Motors' Earnings Large.....	8
Todd Shipyards Annual Report.....	8
Dividends Declared.....	8
Chess.....	Page 10
Editorials.....	Page 16
A Logical Position.....	16
Social Work in Washington.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
General News.....	16
Vladivostok Said to Be Surrounded.....	1
Rumania Asked to Account for Goods.....	1
Seized in Hungary.....	1
Democratic Ranks Broken on Treaty.....	1
St. Louis Socialists Reorganized.....	1
American Troops Recross Border.....	1
President Warns of Alien Influx.....	1
International Air Race Commences.....	1
Inauguration of President Ebert.....	2
Germany's Need of Foreign Credit.....	2
New York Making War on Milk Rates.....	2
Transportation Board Urged.....	5
American Bar Association in Boston.....	5
Knights Templar Conclave Plans.....	5
Some Facts About Situation in Korea.....	6
State of Affairs in Russia Today.....	6
Awakening of the House of Commons.....	7
Woman's Part in Ending Militarism.....	7
Cossacks Throw Off the Red Yoke.....	7
Maine Campaign for Better Roads.....	8
Illustrations—	
Old London Bridge.....	8
William Butler Yeats.....	14
Sunrise on the Thames.....	15
Labor—	
President Offers Shopmen Four Cents Increase.....	1
Interference With Playgoing Illegal.....	1
Strike Holds Up California Fruit.....	4
Two Socialist Conventions.....	4
Letters—	
Jazz and Rhythm.....	Page 3
(Willard Hall)	
Special Articles—	
A Bookman's Memories: George Meredith.....	3
Revising the Musée Carnavalet.....	3
Pottery as a Fine Art.....	3
The Raising of It to the Peerage.....	3
A New Page in the History of the Thames.....	3
Sporting.....	Page 10
Major League Baseball Results.....	10
U. S. Riffemen Win in Cable Match.....	10
High Scores in Western Golf Play.....	10
Theaters.....	Page 14
London Openings: "Trimmed in Scarlet".....	14
Globe Theater: "Tilly of Bloomsbury".....	14
Apollo Theater: Examinations at the Conservatoire, Paris.....	14
William Butler Yeats and the Abbey Theater, Dublin.....	14
Edgar Selwyn on Motives in Drama.....	14
London and New York Notes.....	14
The Home Forum.....	Page 15
"Behold the Lamb of God".....	15
Hamilton's College Days.....	15

called for Thursday. The undisputed gravity of the railroad situation and other conditions in the ranks of organized labor are said to have hastened his return from Europe, and there is a feeling that his hand will be needed at the helm during the ensuing wage contests.

Referendum Tabulated

It was learned at the office of the federation that the vote which the shopmen cast on the question of accepting the President's original proposal, that wage demands be left to a new board to be established by Congress, has been tabulated and showed 98 per cent opposed to the plan. Since this referendum was ordered, the plan was abandoned, but one of the questions in the referendum was whether the men would be willing to strike if their full demands were not met, and they voted as overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Therefore, the crucial point last night was whether the men would consider that this vote warranted an immediate strike, or that another vote on the new award must be taken. The President wants a new vote.

President's Appeal to Shopmen

The statement by the President to the representatives of the shopmen at the White House conference follows: "Gentlemen: I request that you lay this critical matter before the men in a new light. They are entitled to a new vote on the question whether they should insist upon the wage increase they were asking for or consent to the submission of their claim to a new tribunal to be constituted by new legislation. That question no longer has any life in it. Such legislation is not now in contemplation. I request that you ask the men to reconsider the whole matter in view of the following considerations, to which I ask their thoughtful attention as Americans, and which I hope that you will lay before them as I here state them.

"We are face to face with a situation which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity, and even the life, of our people than the war itself. We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis after the greatest upheaval known to history, and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us if we blunder or fail in the process. An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion, and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace. They are more difficult than the tasks of war—more complex, less easily understood—and require more intelligence, patience and sobriety. We mobilized our man power for the fighting, let us now mobilize our brain power and our consciences for the reconstruction. If we fail, it will mean national disaster. The primary first step is to increase production and facilitate transportation, so as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war, the terrible scarcity it created, so as soon as possible to relieve our people of the cruel burden of high prices. The railways are at the center of this whole process.

"The government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the profiteer to book, making the stocks of necessities in the country available at lowered prices, stimulating production and facilitating distribution, and very favorable results are already beginning to appear. There is reason to entertain the confident hope that substantial relief will result, and result in increasing measure. A general increase in the levels of wages would check and might defeat all this at its very beginning. Such increases would inevitably raise, not lower, the cost of living. Manufacturers and producers of every sort would have innumerable prospects for increasing profits and all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused. I believe that the present efforts to reduce the cost of living will be successful, if no new elements of difficulty are thrown in the way; and I confidently count upon the men engaged in the service of the railway to assist, not obstruct. It is much more in their interest to do this than to insist upon wage increases which will undo everything the government attempts. They are good Americans, along with the rest of us, and may, I am sure, be counted on to see the point.

"It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail, after we have had time enough to establish either success or failure, it will of course be necessary to accept the higher costs of living as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be readjusted along with the rest. All that I am now urging is, that we should not be guilty of the inexcusable inconsistency of making general increases in wages on the assumption that the present cost of living will be permanent at the very time that we are trying with great confidence to reduce the cost of living and are able to say that it is actually beginning to fall.

Efforts to Reduce Cost of Living

"The government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the profiteer to book, making the stocks of necessities in the country available at lowered prices, stimulating production and facilitating distribution, and very favorable results are already beginning to appear. There is reason to entertain the confident hope that substantial relief will result, and result in increasing measure. A general increase in the levels of wages would check and might defeat all this at its very beginning. Such increases would inevitably raise, not lower, the cost of living. Manufacturers and producers of every sort would have innumerable prospects for increasing profits and all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused. I believe that the present efforts to reduce the cost of living will be successful, if no new elements of difficulty are thrown in the way; and I confidently count upon the men engaged in the service of the railway to assist, not obstruct. It is much more in their interest to do this than to insist upon wage increases which will undo everything the government attempts. They are good Americans, along with the rest of us, and may, I am sure, be counted on to see the point.

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Justice Promised

"I am aware that railway employees have a sense of insecurity as to the future of the railroads and have many misgivings as to whether their interests will be properly safeguarded when the present form of federal control has come to an end. No doubt it is in part this sense of uncertainty that prompts them to insist that their wage interests be adjusted now rather than under conditions which they cannot certainly foresee. But I do not think that their uneasiness is well grounded. I anticipate that legislation dealing with the future of the railroads will in explicit terms afford adequate protection for the interests of the employees of the roads; but, quite apart from that, it is clear that no legislation can make the railways other than what they are, a great public interest, and it is not likely that the President of the United States,

whether in possession and control of the railroads or not, will lack opportunity or persuasive force to influence the decision of questions arising between the managers of the railroads and the railway employees. The employees may rest assured that, during my term of office, whether I am in actual possession of the railroads or not, I shall not fail to exert the full influence of the Executive to see that justice is done them.

"I believe, therefore, that they may be justified in the confidence that hearty cooperation with the government now in its efforts to reduce the cost of living will by no means be prejudicial to their own interests, but will, on the contrary, prepare the way for more favorable and satisfactory relations in the future. I confidently count on their cooperation in this time of national test and crisis."

"WOODROW WILSON"

The appeal made by the President to the people to support his opposition to wage increases for the shopmen and others, follows:

"My fellow citizens: A situation has arisen in connection with the administration of the railways which is of such general significance that I think it my duty to make a public statement concerning it, in order that the whole country may know what it involves.

"The railroad shopmen have demanded a large increase in wages. They are now receiving 58.83 and 68 cents per hour. They demand 85 cents per hour. This demand has been given careful and serious consideration by the board which was constituted by the Railroad Administration to adjust questions of wages, a board consisting of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the operating managers of the railroad companies. This board has been unable to come to an agreement, and it has, therefore, devolved upon the Director-General of Railroads and myself to act upon the merits of the case.

"The shopmen urge that they are entitled to higher wages because of the higher wages for the present received by men doing a similar work in shipyards, navy yards, and arsenals, as well as in a number of private industries, but they concur with the Director-General in thinking that there is no real basis of comparison between the settled employment afforded by the railroads and the unsettled conditions as regards living conditions as well as the location and the surroundings of the railway shops themselves, and the fluctuating employment afforded in industries exceptionally and temporarily stimulated by the war, and located almost without exception in industrial centers where the cost of living is highest.

Potent Argument

"The substantial argument which the shopmen urge is the very large increase in the cost of living. This is a very potent argument indeed. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are everywhere being concerted and carried out. It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce, that is, so soon as the treaty of peace is ratified, and in operation, and merchants, manufacturers, farmers, miners, all have a certain basis of calculation, as to what their business will be and what the conditions will be under which it must be conducted. The demand of shopmen, therefore, and all similar demands are in effect this: That we make increases in wages, which are likely to be permanent, in order to meet a temporary situation, which will last nobody can certainly tell how long, but in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production, and therefore, the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again. Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the government is waging with energy, vigor and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living. And the increases in the cost of transportation which would result in increases in wages of railroad employees would more certainly and more immediately have that effect than any other enhanced wage costs. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living, which now weighs us down.

Determining the Taxation

"The Director-General of Railroads and I have felt that a peculiar responsibility rests on us, because in determining the question, we are not studying the balance sheets of corporations, merely, we are in effect determining the burden of taxation, which must fall on the people of the country in general. We are acting not for private corporations, but in the name of the government and the public, and must assess our responsibility accordingly. For it is neither wise nor feasible to take care of increases in the wages of railroad employees at this time, by increases in freight rates. It is impossible at this time, until peace has come and normal conditions are restored, to estimate what the earning capacity of the railroads will be when ordinary conditions return. There is no certain basis, therefore, for calculating what the increase of freight rates should be, and it is necessary, for the time being, at any rate, to take care of all increases in the wages of railway employees through appropriations from the public treasury.

"In such circumstances, it seems clear to me, and I believe to every thoughtful American among the shopmen themselves when they have taken second thought, and to all wage earners of every kind, that we ought to postpone questions of this sort until normal conditions come again, and we have the opportunity for certain calculations, as to the relation between

wages and the cost of living. It is the duty of every citizen of the country to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent systems be made and made by peaceful and effective and common counsel.

"I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to cooperate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce, and to cooperate also in sustaining the government in what I conceive to be the only course which conscientious public servants can pursue. Demands unwisely made and passionately insisted upon at this time menace the peace and prosperity of the country as nothing else could, and thus contribute to bring about the very results which such demands are intended to remedy.

Claim Which Ought to Be Met

"There is, however, one claim made by the railway shopmen which ought to be met. They claim that they are not enjoying the same advantages that other railway employees are enjoying because their wages are calculated upon a different basis. The wages of other railway employees are based upon the rule that they are to receive for eight hours' work the same pay they received for the longer workday that was the usual standard of the pre-war period. This claim is, I am told, well founded; and I concur in the conclusion of the Director-General that the shopmen ought to be given the additional four cents an hour which the readjustment asked for will justify. There are certain other adjustments, also, pointed out in the report of the Director-General, which ought in fairness to be made, and which will be made.

"Let me add, also, that the position which the government must in conscience take against general increases in wage levels while the present exceptional and temporary circumstances exist will of course preclude the Railroad Administration from giving prompt and careful consideration to any claims that may be made by other classes of employees for readjustments believed to be proper to secure impartial treatment for all who work in the railway service."

"WOODROW WILSON"

By the time he was out of the machine, however, the attendants, apprised once more of the approach of another contestant, were running to assist in the landing of Roland Rohlfis in a Curtiss machine. It was just seven minutes after Sergeant Coombs' landing that Rohlfis glided down and leaped out of the plane to meet his wife, who had come down to the field to wait for him. Maj. R. M. Schroeder landed next, four minutes after Rohlfis.

Three Reach New York

Time Between Toronto and Mineola Less Than 6½ Hours

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ROOSEVELT FIELD, MINEOLA, Long Island, New York.—The first Toronto-New York aeroplane to reach the half-way mark of the round-trip New York-Toronto endurance flight for \$10,000 prizes, a de Havilland-nine, reached the landing field here at 7:11 o'clock last night. The pilot was Sergt. Frank Coombs.

By the time he was out of the machine, however, the attendants, apprised once more of the approach of another contestant, were running to assist in the landing of Roland Rohlfis in a Curtiss machine. It was just seven minutes after Sergeant Coombs' landing that Rohlfis glided down and leaped out of the plane to meet his wife, who had come down to the field to wait for him. Maj. R. M. Schroeder landed next, four minutes after Rohlfis.

This is the expired time of the three pilots between Toronto and Mineola: Coombs, 6 hours, 21 minutes; Rohlfis, 6 hours, 28 minutes; Schroeder, 6 hours, 32 minutes.

Lieut. Morris Holland, Coombs' passenger, told of the weather in their flight over Lake Ontario. The wind was extremely strong, he said, and the volume of rain forced them to descend to 3500 feet during the crossing.

Here is a recapitulation of what happened in yesterday's flights: Twelve machines left Toronto. Ten passed the first control at Buffalo and reached Syracuse. Four were spending last night at Syracuse. Six continued toward Albany. Three arrived at Roosevelt Field. Twenty-eight left New York. One, a D. H.-4, piloted by Major Hasslet, came back in two minutes with engine trouble and may try again tomorrow. Twenty-seven proceeded.

Event Less Spectacular Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Owing to unfavorable weather conditions at the time appointed for the starting of the machines competing in the round trip international aeroplane race to New York, which was started at noon yesterday, the event was much less spectacular than was anticipated. In fact for a time it was doubtful if the race would take place. Twelve machines, however, started from Leaside.

It was originally planned to have the Prince of Wales start the planes from the exhibition grounds, but owing to his numerous engagements, this was found to be impossible. Owing to this change in the program, keen disappointment was felt by the many thousands who had gathered on the ground to witness what they considered the inauguration of one of the most important innovations that have ever taken place in Canada.

London-Paris Air Service

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A regular public air service commenced today between London and Paris for the transport of passengers and goods. On Sept. 1 another aircraft company commences service three days each week to Paris and Brussels, from London.

Decorations for Atlantic Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The King has conferred decorations on the officers and men of the R-34, in honor of the successful trip of the airship to the United States and back. Maj. G. H. Scott has received a commandership in the military division of the Order of the British Empire, and Brig. Gen. E. F. Maitland the air force cross. The other members of the crew were also rewarded.

GREATER PRODUCTION IN ITALY IS URGED

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—(By The Associated Press).—Francisco S. Nitti, Premier and Minister of the Interior, today issued a proclamation addressed

INTERNATIONAL AIR RACE COMMENCES

Twelve Aeroplanes Start From Toronto Exhibition Grounds

—Machines Carried a Large Quantity of Private Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—After a delay caused by a mishap to one of the machines, 12 planes started from the Toronto exhibition grounds yesterday afternoon in the international aerial race. No. 51, the Oriole machine, piloted by Roland Rohlfis, turned upside down in taking off and although there was no casualty the mishap delayed the start of the 17 other competitors. Mr. Rohlfis later got away with the others and at 1:31 p. m., was reported to have landed in the Niagara Boulevard at Buffalo, having encountered a heavy storm over Lake Erie. Several of the others also landed with him about the same time.

The race, which is from Leaside to New York and return, was conducted by Capt. T. Edward Lowe, at the Exhibition Park the starter was Capt. James P. Beatty, president of the Aero Club of Canada.

Col. W. G. Barker also is a participant in the race, flying the German type Pokker. There is also a large quantity of private mail being carried on the machines.

There are three stops on the way, namely, at Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany.

PRINCE OF WALES REACHES TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Toronto's reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was tendered at the Parliament Buildings yesterday, was a remarkable one but the crowd reached its high tide of enthusiasm at the exhibition grounds when the heir apparent to the throne stood upon the grandstand and declared the Canadian National Exhibition opened. Fully 100,000 people gathered around the platform as the Prince ascended the steps and when he turned his face to the crowd the applause and cheering were loud and sustained.

The Grenadier Guards' band struck up "God Save the King" and His Royal Highness stood at the salute. There were no formal addresses made on the ground, but at the directors' luncheon the Prince in response to a toast referred to Toronto as one of the finest examples of British development in the whole Empire and expressed his great admiration for the splendid part played by the Province of Ontario and the city of Toronto in the great war.

"I have been so closely associated with the men and women of Canada," he said, "that I have not come to you as a stranger and I met so many brother officers and men of other ranks from Toronto at the front that it seemed to me that a tremendous lot of them came from this city. We also who are privileged to enjoy the peace which they and others have won, cannot overestimate our debt to those who fought and more particularly to those who fell."

The heir apparent received addresses from the city, the Province, most of the churches, societies, and public bodies, and the Welsh residents.

BAY STATE MEN'S VOTE BEING TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Carmen of the Bay State Street Railway Company yesterday and last night held meetings to vote on what action shall be taken in view of the refusal of the public trustees of the company to join them in repudiating the arbitration award of the National War Labor Board, with which the men are dissatisfied.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the carmen's organization, has asked the men not to strike, and the joint conference board of the union, in a statement yesterday afternoon, implies that his advice will be taken. It is understood that the votes of the men will be counted in each division, and afterward tabulated in Boston, so that the result of the vote may be made known today.

In the statement the joint conference board says concerning the trustees: "They have done nothing to reach an agreement, either to settle the matter themselves, or to leave it to anyone who could settle it."

MISSING AEROPLANE GOLIATH IS FOUND

PARIS, France (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press).—Further details were received today by the Ministry of the Colonies concerning the missing aeroplane Goliath, which was found yesterday. During the flight from Mogador, Morocco, toward Dakar, French West Africa, the machine developed propeller trouble and was forced to land near the village of Koufra, in the Mauretanian region, 130 miles north of St. Louis. The propeller previously had been the cause of trouble on the flight from Casablanca to Mogador, where it was repaired.

The district in the vicinity of Koufra is thinly populated and it is not known as yet by whom the Goliath was found. It is believed, however, that one of the flying columns sent out to search for the missing craft discovered its whereabouts. St. Louis is about 100 miles north of Dakar, and therefore the Goliath was about 230 miles from her destination when forced to land. The eight persons aboard the airplane are safe.

PULLMAN COMPANY CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Railroad Administration yesterday signed a contract with the Pullman Company for an annual rental of \$11,750,000.

to all the prefects urging them to carry on a campaign for greater production in the country, more frugal economy, and the prevention of strikes. "I desire," says Mr. Nitti, "that a campaign be carried on in all the provinces, having for its aim stimulation of greater production, and more frugality among consumers. There is a condition in Italy which forces us to act now strongly and vigorously."

"A majority of the public continues to live as heretofore. Besides there is a large part of the people who instead of working more intensely insist on working less and demand greater compensation."

"We must buy grain, fats, coal, and other commodities. We must give our allies assurance of our faith in accepting credits by working to produce greater wealth in the interior of Italy. In this condition the strike is the arm of destruction. Every time there is cessation of work it is a serious blow at the Nation; all indifference on the part of producers is a menace."

Mr. Nitti said that up to the present all Italian credits had come from England and the United States. England, he added, now was unable to furnish credits, and the only hope of Italy was the United States.

"The United States alone is in a position to furnish us credits," said Mr. Nitti.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT EBERT

Ceremony Takes Place in National Theater in Weimar—Council and Assembly Present

WEIMAR, Germany (Thursday).—(Associated Press).—Friedrich Ebert took the oath as Imperial President at the National Theater today. A large crowd had gathered in the square before the theater, where a guard of honor was drawn up with the Landjäger Band playing.

Mr. Ebert arrived in an automobile at 5 p. m., and was received at the main entrance of the theater by the Vice-President and secretaries, who conducted him to where Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, was awaiting him. The organ played as Mr. Fehrenbach led the President to the center of the flower-decked hall, where the President's tribune is situated. The members of the Imperial Council and Assembly rose to welcome Mr. Ebert, but the places reserved for the German National and Independent Socialists were empty.

Mr. Fehrenbach handed the President-elect the presidential oath, the formula of which Mr. Ebert recited with a firm voice. Mr. Fehrenbach then said to the President:

"You came from the people, and therefore you will ever be a faithful friend of the working people, to whom you have devoted your life work. You will also ever be a shield to the Fatherland, which you have done your best to serve and for the sake of which you have made a terrible and painful sacrifice, the sacrifice of four sons you sent to the colors who have not returned. It is a thorny office which in the hardest times the Fatherland has laid upon your shoulders, but with an easy conscience you can claim to be free from all blame or responsibility in the country's wretched position."

"You sought to attain progress and freedom solely by peaceful development, but with defeat the die was cast regarding the old state form and the dynasty. Even those who preserve their love for the old institutions recognize that fact, and you lead it back in a patriotic mind to order and to work and point the way to the rebirth of the beloved Fatherland."

President Ebert in reply said: "This must remain to us if we desire to rebuild the Fatherland—deep love for the homeland and the tribe out of which each of us springs—and to this must be joined sacred labor for the whole and the placing of oneself in the Empire's service. Every contradiction between the whole and the individual states vanishes there."

"The essence of our Constitution shall above all have freedom, but all freedom must have its law. This you have now established. We will jointly hold on to it. It will give us strength to testify for the new vital principle of the German nation—freedom and right."

President Ebert's address evoked loud applause. Mr. Fehrenbach then addressed the Assembly as follows:

"Farewell, Weimar! Our principal task here was the Constitution and inauguration of comprehensive legislation. The Assembly's task was to build out of a heap of ruins a new edifice, the key to which is now in the people's hands—an edifice that offers to all parts of the nation modest but habitable quarters, and over which flies the flag of freedom and social justice. It is now for the German people to manifest its will to live by the preservation of peace and order and by unwearied labor, loyally holding together in the newly created State. In the hands of the people lies our fate. We believe in the German people."

Loud applause greeted the speech of Mr. Fehrenbach, who, after having been thanked for the manner in which he had directed the business of the assembly, cried: "Long live our beloved Fatherland! The Assembly took up and repeated his words with enthusiasm."

President Ebert, accompanied by Mr. Fehrenbach, the vice-presidents, ministers, and deputies, went to the balcony of the theatre and addressed the crowd. He said:

"A couple equal and with equal rights—that is what today shall testify before all Germans. Now, renew before you my oath of fealty to the people and the people's rights. Let us stand together in our people's hard struggle for life. Join me in a vow of this indissoluble union, so that from here—from the scene of imperishable deeds—it may ring throughout the German Fatherland. Long live our beloved German people!"

The crowd broke into cheers, and the band played "Deutschland über Alles," which the people sang lustily.

BOSTON WELCOMES ITALIAN VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Italian dreadnaught Conte di Cavour reached Boston yesterday from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the warship participated in the reception to the Prince of Wales. It will remain here several days, after which it will go to Newport, Rhode Island. The large Italian population of this city turned out by thousands to welcome the dreadnaught, which was met at quarantine by a reception committee. Rear Admiral Hugo Konz visited City Hall, the Navy Yard, and the State House, and afterward received visits on shipboard from the Governor, the Mayor, and the commandant of the Navy Yard.

GIFTS TO PHILLIPS ANDOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Two gifts of \$50,000 each have been received, it is announced, by directors who are raising a building and endowment fund of \$1,500,000 for Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts. Many small pledges are being received also.

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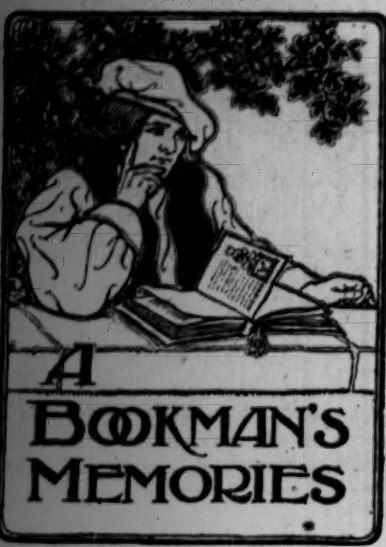
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BOSTON POLICE UNION HEARING

Commissioner Will Preside at Trial of Members on Charge of Violating General Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office



George Meredith

Coe was Meredith's valet and gardener—everything to him for 30 years. A few months ago he recalled to Mr. Waldo, over the hedge at the Box Hill Cottage, the visit of an American publisher to George Meredith.

"We want your books," said the American; "we want to circulate them in cheap covers and make them known among the crowd."

"That," remarked Coe, "seemed to please the master."

Yesterday I journeyed by trolley-car from the village where I am staying to the nearest town—a pleasant, unaggressive Connecticut town—to do my week's marketing. I purchased bread, butter, a bag of onions, and a can of tomato soup, had them packed in a strong parcel, and then entered the Public Library.

"Have you any of George Meredith's works?" I asked.

The librarian led me to a shelf and handed me "Richard Feverel" and "Rhoda Fleming," in the 1889 author's edition, and "Diana of the Crossways" in the 1907 pocket edition.

"May I take them all home?" "Certainly," said the librarian. "We like to circulate good books."

"Then there is not much call for George Meredith," I ventured.

"No."

She examined the date cards of the three volumes. "None of them have been out since 1917," she murmured, a little sadly, I thought.

"Have you his poems?" I asked. She shook her head; her curls looked dolorous. "We ought to have George Meredith's poems," she whispered.

I saluted her and stepped outside, opening "Richard Feverel" and the chapter, an old favorite, called "The Blossoming Season"; my eyes fell upon this passage: "Culture is half-way to Heaven"; and below was this from "The Pilgrim's Script"—"Who rises from Prayer a better man, his prayer is answered."

The arrival of the trolley car interrupted my reading, but seated in the corner I plunged into the first meeting between Richard and Lucy, perhaps the most beautiful analysis of dawning love between two young, high-spirited and charming creatures in the English language. I had just reached: "Tomorrow this place will have a memory—the river and the meadow, and the white falling weir," when the trolley car stopped.

It was the end of the journey. I bundled out, and remembered, suddenly, that I had left my parcel of marketing in the Public Library. It looked as if I would have a skippy supper. But that is another story. At any rate, I had Meredith with me.

On the way home up Ferry Lane I asked myself if it was not quite natural that the patrons of that rather remote Connecticut township should disregard Meredith. He is so essentially English; he is dyed in the aristocratic viewpoint and he loves the iridescent stain. What could a Connecticut farmer make of Sir Willoughby Patten's leg, or of Diana and Redworth, or Lady Blandish, or the Wise Youth, all so English, so very English?

In truth the brilliant restlessness, the bird's flight quickness of George Meredith's mind, the alert synopsed dialogue is too fatiguing for many Englishmen. And although English women are fond of saying that he is the only author who understands women, it was Marie Corelli's books they bought wholesale. But those who really call themselves Meredithians are his wholly and absolutely. They accept him in his entirety, and they will not hear a word against "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," "The Amazing Marriage," or even those bewildering odes celebrating French history—"The Revolution," "Napoleon," "France 1870," and "Alsace-Lorraine." In these odes, I admit, I stuck. Frankly, it did not seem to me worth while to unravel their meaning, and I remember one distracted night when I had tortured myself over "the incandescent Corsican," turning for relief to the last page of "Rhoda Fleming," to the poignant simplicity of Dahlia's ultimate cry—"Help poor girls."

It was the ardent Meredithians who resented the master's corrections in the novels for the uniform edition issued nearly 20 years ago. The changes hurt. Disciples did not want a word altered, and when Meredith's friends wrote articles in the literary papers urging that the changes were unimportant, the stalwarts retorted with parallel columns giving the old text and the new, showing that the exacting Master had cut and slashed at will.

Slowly, very slowly his novels brought him fame: the Meredithian beverage was much too heady for the Victorian public, nurtured on the spiritual everydayness of George Eliot, and the cathedral town proprietors of Anthony Trollope.

Many of the novels were written by Meredith, writing-board on knee, in the chalet that he had built on an eminence in his garden at Box Hill. Behind the chalet a path led through a wood where he would walk and

compose. When the fit was on, Coe had to carry the dinner back to the kitchen and wait patiently till the wind words were written down.

One memorable summer evening I was invited with a friend to dine at Box Hill. We arrived near sundown; Meredith was in the chalet, still at work; we waited. Presently he emerged, clad in white, with a big white sombrero hat upon his head. He did not see us, but he saw the sun, a round red ball. Off swept his hat; he made a deep obeisance. In looks he was more like a Greek than an Englishman, regular aquiline features, white hair and beard that curled (Senator Lodge might be his half-brother), and eyes that twinkled and flashed.

The dinner grieved me. Meredith was in his liveliest Robin Goodfellow mood, mischief and humor dominated him, and his butt was a young man, a relative. This sententious youth made a sententious remark with the soup. Like a sword, the Master's irony leapt forth, and whatever turn the conversation took he brought it back to the disfigurement of the sententious youth. His mental agility was wonderful, but (I thought) unkind.

A few years later I saw him again at a New Gallery private view in charge of a lady popular in London society; his face wore a continuous smile; the attention he received evidently pleased, perhaps amused him. My last view of him was sitting in the bath chair, drawn by a pony, or pushed by a friend, in which, when he could no longer walk, he used to make little excursions over the hills around his house, ever talking, ever smiling.

His mind, in those latter days, was alert and vigorous as ever; his sympathy with youth and the coming generation never flagged. "I suppose," he said, "I should regard myself as getting old—I am 74. But I do not feel to be growing old, either in heart or mind. I still look on life with a young man's eye." That was so; and he had written in "Love in the Valley" a poem which stands with Spenser's "Epithalamion" and Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" as one of the three finest love poems in the language. It is the essence of lyric love, half angel and half human, and it is compact of young-eyed Meredith—he who wrote of Richard and Lucy. Once I knew "Love in the Valley" by heart. It sings still. Bits come back to me as I write.

When her mother tends her before the laughing mirror, Tying up her laces, looping up her hair, Often she thinks, were this wild thing wedded, More love should I have, and much less care. Shy as the squirrel and wayward as the swallow, Swift as the swallow along the river's light, Lovely are the curves of the white owl sleeping, Wavy in the dusk lit by one lone star, Happy happy time, when the white star hovers, Low over dim fields fresh with bloomy dew, Prim little scholars are the flowers of her garden, Trained to stand in rows, and asking if they please, Peering at her chamber the white crowns the red rose, Jasmine winds the porch with stars two and three, Parted is the window; she sleeps; the starry jasmine Breathes a falling breath that carries thoughts of me.

And so on, and so on—Meredith's spring song, the song of one who remained perennially young.

George Meredith's poems are the light, Thomas Hardy's the shadow. Each has enriched our literature, each, with great art, has communicated to us the progress of his way-faring, Hardy leaning to Acquiescence in the inevitable, Meredith, like Stevenson, to the Undiminished gladness, the Undecaying glory, the Undepaired dream. When things look blackest Hardy bows his head; when things seem to be at their worst, Meredith, like Foch, attacks, and, lo! the light.

Yes, when I read that great utterance by Foch, I think of Meredith: "Mon centre cède, ma droite recule, situation excellent, j'attaque."

PRINCE OF WALES' FIRST LANDING PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—Top-sail, that most popular of Newfoundland summer resorts, had the honor of being the first landing place of Newfoundland's royal visitor when His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, arrived there on Aug. 11. The coming of the Renown, the Dragon, and the Dauntless into Conception Bay in the morning was made known to the village for miles around by the blowing of the powerful whistles on Bell Island, and when the monster war vessel at length came to anchor about midway between the island and the mainland the bay was quickly dotted with boats of all sizes, while the shore took on an incredibly short time a holiday appearance and flags floated through the breeze from almost every building in the place.

As soon as it became known in the city that the Prince was at Topsail, there was a general stampede of motor cars for the summer resort. When His Royal Highness landed there after lunch he received a royal royal welcome, which he graciously acknowledged. On his landing the Prince wore "civies" and was accompanied by several officers of his staff. The distinguished visitors walked through the village and climbed a convenient hill, from whose summit a splendid view of the bay and the surrounding district could be had. Return to the ship was made at 5 p. m. The sailors were also on shore, having been given leave till 7 o'clock; and for a few hours Topsail was a busy looking place.

The Renown had a splendid run out until the Newfoundland coast was made, when her speed was necessarily slowed on account of the proximity of icebergs.

REVIVING THE MUSEE CARNAVALET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Carnavalet Museum, which has just reopened its doors after many long months, evokes many memories, and abounds in tender, dramatic, romantic, and historic souvenirs. It is the temple in which the history of the great city is, so to speak, summed up by innumerable objects of the most heterogeneous nature, which awaken in one remembrance of its past glories and life; and it was two centuries and a half ago the home of Madame de Sevigné, the wittiest and most mischievous of Parisiennes as well as the most incomparable of mothers.

The Hôtel Carnavalet was a delightful residence which had been commenced in 1544 by Jacques des Ligneris, President of Parliament in Paris. The plans had been traced by Pierre Lescoit, the King's architect, and the stonework, a marvel of its kind, is from the delicate chisel of Jean Goujon.

The dwelling was acquired in 1565 by François de la Baume, Lady of Kernevenoy, of which the name "Carnavalet" is but the corruption; and, in 1602, Messire Florent d'Arcones, treasurer of Marie de Medicis, bought it in his turn for 32,000 livres. In 1654 the charming residence passed into the hands of Claude Boileau, who was "food controller" of the time, and who already possessed the ideas of a true nouveau riche. For he deemed the hotel too small for his means and station, and caused François Mansard, the famous architect, to make some alterations in the edifice. However, when Fouquet was displaced, Claude Boileau was also condemned; and the Hôtel de Carnavalet was sold in 1677. A noble but exceedingly poor family, the Lillibonnes, rented it for a time, but at the expiration of their lease, Madame de Sevigné succeeded in acquiring the old dwelling, which she wrote to her daughter, "is an admirable affair . . . with a fine court, a fine garden, and in a fine quarter."

Adapted Its Environs

Madame de Sevigné lived for 19 years in "Carnavalette," as she was wont to call her home, which she transformed according to the prevailing styles, and unfortunately revealed herself to be distinctly vandal in artistic matters. She replaced the old brick chimneys of the house, a magnificent pastel portrait by Robert Nanteuil depicts her charming, rather quizzical smile, her mischievous eyes, which saw and noted, to the great delight of those who came after her, the weaknesses and follies of her contemporaries.

The transformations accomplished in the Carnavalet Museum by Georges Cain, who unfortunately never saw the completion of his task, is incredible when its former picturesque but disordered condition is remembered. It used strongly to draw the curiosity of shop, but thanks to the patient endeavors of the Musée Carnavalet, as it is now organized, forms a complete museum of the history of Paris, the contents of which are methodically divided according to the different periods. Thus the pleasure of visitors is greatly increased, whilst the task of students is much facilitated.

One of the new rooms opened to the public is devoted to the signboards of old Paris, the amusing, pretentious, or homely titles of which evoke in one's memory many episodes of the Paris of yore. Another room is devoted to the history of the theaters of Paris, on which subject the organizer was a remarkable authority; the collection presented is, however, rather poor in ancient documents, whilst modern theatrical history, interesting at it may be, is perhaps rather too abundantly represented. Yet the French stage of old is so rich in memories of all kinds that it is to be hoped this gap will soon be filled.

Of the Revolutionary Period

One of the most curious rooms in the museum is that dedicated to the period of Louis XVI, which is reached by a fine staircase, the walls of which are hung with the paintings formerly belonging to the Hôtel de Luynes. This room contains a great many souvenirs of the first two years of the revolution and of the imprisonment of the royal family in the temple. Here there is an interesting volume consisting of a series of pictures, representing, amongst other incidents, the arrival of the royal family in 1791, and their life in the great palace which had been abandoned since the time of Louis XIV; the attempted flight to Varennes, the execution of Louis XVI, and that of Marie Antoinette; and the Fall of Robespierre.

Other exhibits include the little ruche of black tulle which Marie Antoinette wore whilst sitting for her picture in the studio of Dumont, one of the celebrated miniaturists of the day; red Phrygian caps of the Terror; and the sinister decree ordering that the "Widow Capet" should appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal. A small room adjoining is devoted to souvenirs of the Bastille, including the rope ladder, thanks to which Latude escaped from that relentless prison after more than thirty years of captivity. There are as well the various implements with which he prepared for his flight. In another room souvenirs of the Convention are shown, and there are several fine works of art, some of which, such as "Préparatifs de la Fête de la Fédération au Champ de Mars," by LeGuay; "Portrait de Bailly, First Mayor of Paris," and "Portrait de Latude" are most remarkable.

Some of the most curious and interesting possessions of Carnavalet are without doubt those engravings, pictures, and sketches of Paris in all the different periods of her history, in which the street life of the great and picturesque city at various phases of its evolution has been noted by such

artists as Hubert Robert, Boilly, Raguenet and Gabriel de St. Aubin.

Although the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are particularly richly represented at Carnavalet, the nineteenth century has not been neglected, and the representations of the Paris of 1830 reveal much charm and elegance as compared with the rather cosmopolitan appearance of the modern metropolis. There are likewise pretty flowered silks which were probably worn at Ramponneau's, the famous ball, of the early '30s, and various lithographs of an old-world and peevish charm.

Fair visitors will no doubt take a particular interest in the fashion plates of which Carnavalet possesses an extraordinary collection, from Louis XIV to the present day. These are often consulted by the great French dressmakers when they wish to introduce successfully one of those radical revolutions in the feminine styles of which they possess the secret. For the "queen and empress of the world," as Montaigne called Dame Fashion, perpetually burns that which is formerly adored, and as perpetually rises, Phoenix-like, out of her own ashes!

POTTERY AS A FINE ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Since remote times pottery has been made amidst the clay beds of Staffordshire. It was, however, in the seventeenth century, famous for the activities of its pioneer potters—Wedgwood, Eilers, Whielden, Toft, the Astburys, and others—who by their genius and wide grasp of what true ceramic art could achieve, combined with their patient research, succeeded in rendering their ideals practically possible, that the industry rose from a merely spasmodic local affair into one of far-famed importance. Their names and traditions, as well as those of Ralph and Enoch Wood, Alders, Turner, Adams, Neale, Mayer, Davenport, and Walton, are still as beacon lights to their present day successors, as they, too, seek to carry on their beautiful craft.

Everywhere the characteristic ovens greet the eye, and the pottery industry is a rapidly advancing one, especially since the war—which, by cutting off German competition, has given a tremendous impetus to it. Most works in the "six towns" have more orders than they can fulfill till their staffs are once more normal.

In the art of pottery making England has always been to the fore, especially in bone china, general earthenware, in which the type is set for the world, in Pavier Jasper ware, and Wedgwood, with which no other country can compete. Germany did an exceedingly large trade in the common class of china, being able to sell such things as trinket sets, flower vases, and common ornamental pieces, even in the center of this pottery district. Japan is a great competitor in the eastern markets. The export trade of the English potteries is, however, very considerable, and in these works a quantity of wares are made specially for this purpose, such as an eastern type of cup and saucer for Burma and India, and dinner sets, plates, and vases of designs sought after by the Argentine and American buyers. America is now showing considerable interest in high class pottery for domestic use, having formerly almost exclusively been a purchaser of porcelain.

Provides Work for Residents

The potters' craft absorbs about half of the working population of the Six Towns; whole families are thus engaged. It is common to find several generations busy together in one workshop. A great number of women are employed as lathe runners, throwers, attendants, for "jollying," as figure makers, and especially as painters and decorators, in which capacities they show great skill. This last should be a very much sought-after career for girls in the future, as should that of a designer. Owing to the heavy nature of the work and the long training required in many of its branches, women could not be employed to replace men during the war to the same extent as in many other trades, but numbers did most heroic service.

As to the educational side of the industry, much is done in the district, and great numbers of young people avail themselves of the opportunities provided. Each town has its own art

a woman with an idea

and without other capital, started a jewelry store. That was number of years ago. Now she has a firmly established and successful business, resting on a foundation of reliability and satisfied customers.

Many readers of this paper know her work through advertising which has appeared in it. Others are invited to make an acquaintance through sending for jewelry on approval, at her expense. Also to send her, by registered mail, for repairing and refashioning, their valued jewelry, with the assurance that careful and satisfactory attention will be given to it.

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BALDUFF—The Confectioner, Omaha, Neb.

school, with a supervising art director over all. In these classes, drawing and work on the actual pottery and design as applied to ceramics are all very carefully taught, and prizes and scholarships are available.

But it is strongly felt that, to keep pace with the trend of the times, a greater coordination between the "works" and the art schools will have to be established. Evening work will have to be relegated to its proper place, and the younger learners, especially now that apprenticeship is becoming a thing of the past, will have to continue their art education by day in the employers' time and without deduction of wages, for to produce the highest results art and industry must be reciprocal.

This vision of the future, which will be rendered possible at no distant time through the new Education Act, includes a central college of art on the lines of the already existing college, and a further advance in the standard of teaching, in the furtherance of which it is hoped that the art side of the Ceramic Society will be instrumental, is another step for future progress.

A greater simplicity of form and line is needed; a truer, purer, less complex and yet more courageous use of color; a less involved idea of design, natural, yet not photographic; and a more frank and intelligent adaptation of both decoration and design to shape and utility, especially in objects of domestic use. These are outlines of the rules which will guide in days to come, and already these changes are becoming slowly apparent, and as in Wedgwood's time the simple, firm, beautiful restraint of the Queen's Ware, combined with perfection of technical finish, set up a fresh canon for everyday wares, so there is being gradually evolved an essentially native school of pottery, combining the best of the past and the present in one satisfying whole.

Systematically Taught

Turning from the art to the technical side of the industry, an even greater amount is being done to train young potters. Various technical classes of a preparatory nature, covering a period of several years, are held locally in the different towns; while advanced research work is carried on at the Central School, the ceramic side of which is locally known as the pottery school. Here, too, the Ceramic Society has its headquarters, and with its membership of manufacturers, heads of departments, pottery chemists and managers, does a valuable educational work in its chemical and refractory material sections.

In this school practical and theoretical classes in a large number of subjects connected with the industry are held, special lectures are provided, individual work is encouraged, free studentships and prizes are arranged for, and the young men who are to become the future leaders of the industry are trained in modern ideas and methods. In this department of training, also, those who have studied present-day conditions must look forward to a closer coordination between the works and the college, especially in the research department.

Not content with merely local educative work, Dr. J. W. Mellor, the principal of the pottery school, and his collaborator, Mr. Bernard Moore, are engaged in research work of great national importance. This includes investigation with regard to refractory materials, glazes, color, "saggers," and firing, and—especially at the present time—the production of hard-paste porcelain. This is the porcelain of which Germany before the war had the practical monopoly, and which was used for the best hotel dinner ware and similar purposes; for, when chipped, it does not show brown. Exhaustive research work is now being carried on, the government having given a large grant for the purpose. In the words of Mr. Bernard Moore, who kindly explained this interesting subject to The Christian Science Monitor representative: "By avoiding the mistakes that have been made in the past through working entirely on the same lines as continental potters have done, it is hoped to produce an English type of hard-paste porcelain, made with British raw materials, which, though it will probably have certain advantages over the foreign hard paste, may also have its

disadvantages. But it should more than hold its own as a British product all the world over."

Another most practical and interesting department of the pottery school is that devoted to detecting the cause and finding a cure for the various faults to which pottery is subject. Mr. Bernard Moore is in charge of this department, and is looked upon as the final authority in consultation over defective ware of all descriptions. Having been personally concerned with pottery making through his production of Flambé glasses, as well as understanding the technical side of the question, he is especially able to undertake this research; and his advice is in continual demand, even beyond the borders of the Six Towns.

THE RAISING OF ITO TO THE PEERAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In Japan, as in other countries where titles of nobility are prized, there are two distinct lines: hereditary and fortuitous rewards. The former class, to which Ito did not belong, includes, strictly speaking, only members of the sovereign's family and heads of the cadet branches of the imperial household.

The ladder of bestowed patents, starts with the modest baron, of which there are now so many in Japan that the title is beginning to be rather sneered at as purchasable for a few thousand yen contributed to the national funds or some special fad of the imperial house.

If one recognizes the importance which formerly attached to the samurai, it will hardly be correct to say that Ito was born a commoner, yet there was no title in the Choshu family into which he was born, and those that were given him in after life came through his own merit.

He was of the small but subsequently famous group (Ito, Inouye and others) who were smuggled out of the country against the Shogun's orders, to seek education in England. After Ito's return to Japan, when the ban against leaving the country was raised, his value was appreciated by making him a baron and Governor of Hyogo ken (Kobe).

DWELLINGS URGENTLY NEEDED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—According to statements made by Mr. David Loughan, editor of the Veteran, and Mr. R. B. Maxwell, vice-president of the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans Association, of Ottawa, who recently visited this city, 20,000 new dwellings are urgently needed in the Dominion of Canada, and that, in their opinion, the Canadian Housing Act has failed to meet the requirements of the situation. The failure, they claim, is due to the fact that under the present form of administration all liability for the loan falls upon the various municipalities throughout the Dominion, and as many of these municipalities have not cooperated in the scheme there are thousands of people who cannot take advantage of the scheme although \$25,000,000 has been appropriated by the federal government for the building of homes.

The advisory committee of the government's Repatriation Committee, of which both of the gentlemen are members, and through whose direction most of the legislation affecting soldiers of the Dominion passes, are urging the government to allow the whole housing scheme to be administered through the Soldier Settlement Board, which would make direct loans to the prospective builder, instead of the present long-distance advances, which come only through the medium of the provincial and municipal governments. In this way every soldier in need of a home could apply direct to the federal government.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 896)

Jazz and Rhythm

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

From time to time there have appeared in your columns articles on the subject of jazz music, the last one appearing on Saturday, Aug. 9. There seem to be so many ideas regarding this matter that I take the liberty of adding my own.

Some people, especially musicians, have a much keener sense of rhythm than others, just as some people can hear much higher pitched sounds than others. The ordinary person can follow music having four beats to the measure without a great deal of trouble, but a person who has a great sense of rhythm can catch the half, quarter, and sometimes the eighth, beats.

You will remember that it was not until the fox-trot became a popular dance that jazz music came into existence. Moreover, you will find that most jazz pieces are written in fox-trot time. Before jazz music came into being, the trap drummer in the orchestra was the only musician who could express the half, quarter, and eighth beats, because his instruments could be manipulated so rapidly, and we learned to call this rapid accretion of the measure syncopated time. The balance of the musicians, those playing wood wind and brass wind instruments, had as keen a sense of rhythm as the drummer, but their instruments were not adapted to expressing it. Unhappily, somebody hit upon the idea of jazzing the band. To make a jazz band you must first have a good orchestra. The instruments of the musicians are then each tuned slightly out of key with each other; the result seeming an impossibility, namely, discordant harmony. The part played by any instrument could be heard throughout the whole piece, because it was discordant as compared to the others and its tune would not blend. With each instrument being practically an orchestra by itself, the problem of the balance of the musicians in the orchestra on syncopating the rhythm was simplified. Some confine themselves to the regular number of beats per measure, others double this number, while still others play in between the half and quarter beats, thus even syncopating the beat. The result is jazz music.

As I read through the foregoing I realize that it is more a mechanical expression of jazz than anything else, but I believe you will find that it will hold water, much better than some of the other articles that I have read on jazz music.

(Signed) WILLARD HALL,
Larchmont, New York.
August 14, 1915.

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INTERFERENCE WITH
PLAYGOING ILLEGALNew York Supreme Court Judge
Gives Informal Opinion on
Temporary Injunctions Ob-
tained by Managers in StrikeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An informal opinion by Peter A. Hendrick, State Supreme Court Justice, in connection with the temporary injunctions obtained by the theater managers against the striking actors, conference of the Stage Writers Protection Association and the leaders of the motion-picture industry, a meeting of the Actors Fidelity League, inauguration of the second week of Actors Equity Association benefits at the Lexington Avenue Theater and further development of the actors' plans for a cooperative theater were the chief events in the actors' strike yesterday.

Justice Hendrick declared that the law was clear in regard to the points he was called upon to consider. No third party, whether an individual or an organization, could justifiably do anything to prevent observance of contract relations between two parties. For a third party, he said, to try to induce a person to break a contract, which he has made with another, and which is still in force is to encourage the overturning of constituted order.

A new form of the injunction order, drawn up by the attorneys for the managers, comprising Nathan Burkan, Bainbridge Colby, Charles H. Tuttle, William Klein and David Gerber, was presented to the court for consideration. This revised form will be served on the defendants' attorneys, represented by Justus Sheffield, today and will be taken up before the court tomorrow.

Case Disposes of Itself

"The fundamental fact is," said Justice Hendrick, in substance, "that there is an effort on the part of an organization not a party to the contracts existing between the managers and the actors to compel the managers to recognize it. If that be so, there can be no question of the illegality of what the actors and the Actors Equity Association have done. Before me there is nothing indicating any illegal act on the part of the managers. I have before me only a breach of contract by the actors. The case, therefore, seems almost to dispose of itself."

He said that the matter would not be finally determined until he had written his decision; but he declared it was plain that anything done by the actors and their association which had for its object the obstruction of the public in going to the theaters was a violation of law, the right of men to do business being a property right.

"Any interference with that property right," he commented, "is an illegal thing, as much as if they applied a torch to the theater building."

Continuing, Justice Hendrick said the actors had a perfect right to break their contracts if they wished to do so, and that the courts would not compel anybody to keep a contract for personal services. Moreover, he said that the actors have an entire right to combine to form a union or society to promote their welfare and even to pledge themselves not to work for employers who refuse recognition of their society. But all that, he insisted, had to do with future contracts, not with existing ones.

Fidelity League Grows

The Actors Fidelity League, which now has 1154 members, planned to install George M. Cohan as president, but he appeared for a brief time to say that though he was with them and would be their president later, he wanted to wait until he could come with "clean hands" without "carrying water on both shoulders." He must come, not as a manager, but solely as an actor. Mr. Cohan will not resign from the Producing Managers Association until a committee of which he is a member completes the drawing up of a new contract.

Mr. Cohan urged the league not to fight anyone, but to strive for peace. The league installed the other officers. The Hendricks opinion was received with cheers. A letter from Willard B. Mack offered the league one of his new plays with royalties and film rights.

New members include Ann Pennington, Edgar Selwyn, who is returning to the stage as an actor, Alma Tell, Jeanne Eagels, Nora Bayes, Ann Murdock, Jane Cowl, and Julia Arthur.

The league voted to ask the Producing Managers Association whether it would treat with the league, but this will not be done until the league has drawn up its own form of contract.

The Stage Writers Protective Association voted yesterday to join the Authors League of America.

The managers have given a fresh turn to affairs by obtaining in Atlantic City, a temporary injunction restraining the union stage hands from striking when "Listen Lester," a John Cort production which was struck in New York City, came to Atlantic City for a run last night. Injunction proceedings had previously been restricted to actors.

Cooperative Theater Movement

Under stress of the strike, a cooperative theater movement seems to be taking form. Early in the strike E. H. Sothern said the actors might be expected to go over into the producing and managing field. They did that when they began their benefit performances at the Lexington Avenue Theater. Now they have formed the National Cooperative Theater to send vaudeville and regular plays on the road, in such houses as are not controlled by members of the Producing Managers Association. Convention

TWO CONVENTIONS
OF THE SOCIALISTSRegular Party and Insurgents to
Have Meetings Soon—Points
of Difference in the Various
Groups OutlinedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Next week will be an important one in the history of American socialism, for it will see two national conventions of Socialists running in this city, representing the regulars and the insurgent revolutionaries of the Socialist movement, who are now definitely splitting into two separate bodies. Back in 1912 the "reds," as they were then called, had grown to such strength and influence that the regulars voted them out, to the consequent strengthening of the I. W. W. This year the regulars, continuing in control of the Socialist Party machinery, while growing more radical themselves, have expelled and suspended thousands of those who were still more radical, many of whom are going off into the Communist Party. Definition of the various elements in advance may help to make the events of each convention and their possible counter-effects on each other more easy to follow. Points of difference between the two groups are as follows: The regulars, as represented by the Christian Science Monitor by Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, and by I. E. Ferguson, secretary of the National Left Wing Council.

Various Groups

The various groups may be set down thus: The Socialist Party as constituted, forming the so-called Right Wing, or regular element; the Left Wing, being the ultra-radicals, standing for what would generally be called a revolutionary program; the Centrists, who find themselves betwixt and between; and the Communists who split with the Left Wing majority on the issue of whether to try to capture the Socialist Party at this convention, and now that most of the Left Wing has given up that hope, are united with a large measure of the Left Wing following in the Communist convention opening here Sept. 1. The Socialist convention falls on Aug. 30. There is naturally much in common between the Socialist Party and the Left Wing. What they differ greatly on is the use of political or parliamentary power, that is to say, on the use of the ballot. However, the following statements from the secretaries of each side will serve to make the issues clear.

Views of Secretary Germer

Secretary Germer of the Socialist Party set forth his view as follows: "While the so-called Rights (the Socialist Party as it now stands) believe in capturing the political state for the revolution, they also believe in getting as much out of capitalism as they possibly can while preparing for the revolution. Shorter hours, for instance, better working and living conditions, higher wages—in every way increasing the standard of living. 'My idea is that the revolution is not going to come over night, by next New Year's Day or by the Fourth of July of next year. It is some time off, and in the meantime I want to weaken the capitalist power as much as possible by capturing the political power and using it in the interest of the worker. For example, the Plumb plan, while crude, is a move in that direction. It is a matter of what we can do and we are doing all we can.

We stare facts in the face, unpleasant as they are, and deal with them as we meet them. The Left Wing does not believe in our 'immediate demands,' such as I have outlined."

Capitalistic Power

On this point said I. E. Ferguson, secretary of the National Left Wing Council: "The Left Wing frankly recognizes that the state is the agent of the capitalistic power." (Secretary Germer said he quite agreed with the Left Wing in this.) "We don't see," continued the Left Wing leader, "how the working class can work in the machine of the capitalists. The fact that the capitalist class adopts reforms doesn't mean anything. We realize all these reforms taken by the government bring us no nearer to the socialist state, but only intrench the capitalists."

The issue here was made clear in Secretary Germer's rejoinder. "We recognize," said he, "the state as the agent of the capitalist power, but we not only see how we can work in the capitalist state but see how we have worked in the capitalist state to the advantage of the working class. We see that the more the standard of living is raised the more do the people grasp the tremendous possibilities that lie before them through still further improvements in the lot of the working class. It seems to be human nature that the more we have the more we want. The philosophy of the 'dirty shirt' as a means to hasten the revolution is not good socialism. On the contrary, the moment the workers on the strike and industrial unionism. It focuses on industrial lines mostly, rather than on political, or better, parliamentary lines. The Left Wing includes parliamentary action, but as a means of propaganda for capturing the political state."

The point of view of the Socialist Party was thus given, in reply, by Secretary Germer: "The Socialist Party recognizes that the capitalist state is the agent of the capitalist class and necessarily our object is to weaken that agent. Its power is created by the use of the ballot, and consequently must be weakened that way. So we place our main emphasis as primarily a political organization on the ballot because in this country, unlike in Russia, the ballot is the weapon of every citizen. We don't minimize the value of strikes but we expect through parliamentary action to back up the strike by capturing the political state. We don't consider parliamentary action simply as a means of propaganda but as a means of rendering concrete service in the interest of the workers."

On the score of industrial unionism, the Right Wing and the Left Wing agree. "Industrial unionism," said Secretary Ferguson, "is in contrast to craft unionism. Industrial unionism carried to its logical conclusion results in more and more unity, in one big union of the workers." Secretary Germer remarked, "There is no point of difference here."

How I. W. W. Is Regarded

The viewpoint of each side on the I. W. W. may be of interest, it being such the same in each case. Said Secretary Ferguson of the Left Wing: "There is quite a sympathy between the I. W. W. and the Communist Party. The better thought in the I. W. W. brings us close together. I am a member of the I. W. W. myself. At this time there is a sharp interchange

of criticism in theory between some of the writers of the I. W. W. and the Left Wing."

Secretary Germer of the Socialist Party said: "The Socialist Party has cooperated with the I. W. W. on numerous occasions. When their members were on strike or prosecuted, we supported them, and of course we did this with American Federation of Labor organizations as well. We agree with the I. W. W. in their theory of industrial organization, but disagree on their tactics."

Attitude Toward Revolution

A third and important point of difference exists between the Socialist Party and the Left Wing in attitude toward the revolution each anticipates, and propaganda in connection therewith. Replying to comment that the Left Wing was hopeful of seeing the revolution immediately, Mr. Ferguson answered: "It is silly to say that we expect a revolution overnight. We cannot declare a revolution. The revolution of which we speak is the inevitable breakup of capitalism and its replacement by a communistic organization of society. We do recognize, however, that the world is ripe for revolution and we relate our propaganda definitely to that change, regardless of when it comes in our own particular country."

In rejoinder the Socialist position was thus stated by Mr. Germer: "We agree that some countries are ripe for revolution, but regret to say that the United States is not. We will have to conduct considerable propaganda in this country before it is ready for the revolution. We don't relate our propaganda entirely to the revolution but as well to problems between now and the revolution, and the more successfully we deal with the problems that arise from time to time, the quicker we will bring on the revolution."

Communists and Centrists

As regards the Communist Party, Mr. Ferguson, who has united with the Communists in the call for their convention, said the Communists had simply carried out into party organization the Left Wing attitude. Said Secretary Germer: "The Communists differ with us on fundamentals and there is no possibility of our working together."

Postal Workers Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Resolutions calling on Congress for an increase in pay were adopted at a mass meeting of postal employees here, which was attended by James F. Healy, the postmaster. The resolutions also ask that a referendum be taken of postal employees throughout the country on the question of enforcing the wage demands. The scale asked by the Worcester postal men, to become effective for all classes of clerks and carriers, ranges from \$2000 to \$2500, with time and a half for overtime. Substitutes pay is set at 80 cents an hour, and proportionate advances are recommended for supervisory positions, which the men want opened to them through competitive examination.

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STRIKE HOLDS UP
CALIFORNIA FRUITSteam Lines Completely Tied Up
and Electric Interurban Service
Is Seriously Curtailed—Walk-
out Is Reported SpreadingSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—A complete tie-up of steam lines and a serious curtailment of interurban service by the walkout of the Big Four Brotherhood men on the former in sympathy with the striking trainmen of the latter system are resulting in suspension of operations in many industries and loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the fruit men of Southern California.

The strike is gradually extending to other divisions in the southwest, having at first been confined to lines immediately adjacent to this city and Los Angeles, California. Thousands of men are idle and the strike is spreading to many shop plants and other departments of railroad work, though shops in this city are still in operation. Not even mail trains are being run in Southern California. Every citrus fruit packing house in this end of the State is closed, while many canneries have been compelled to close because of inability to get either cans or fruit. Fresh fruit shipments have about stopped and unless the situation is relieved quickly the loss to fruit growers and canners will be enormous.

The Pacific Electric Company is maintaining partial interurban service only. Eight yards of all lines are jammed with freight, much of which is perishable, and will be a loss within a short time. It is the most serious transportation tie-up in the history of the Pacific Coast.

The Federal Railroad Administration is expected to take a hand in the situation soon. The railroads are putting every member of the Brotherhood on record by calling them for train service, and the men are refusing to respond, except to handle mail, and no attempt is being made to do that. The Brotherhood men all went out without authorization from headquarters, and this, it is believed, will result in the Railroad Administration refusing to attempt to settle the differences until the men return to work.

No disorder is marking the strike outside of Los Angeles.

Traffic Blockaded

Los Angeles Steam Railroads Tied Up
by WalkoutSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The sympathetic strike of steam railroad men has tied up freight and passen-

ger traffic on all lines, and mail congestion is felt at various points. Army trucks are being used to relieve the pressure. Several thousand men quit yesterday, in yards and shops of Santa Fe Railroad. Strikers on steam roads refused to handle freight and baggage hauled by electric railroad, and yards and sidings are filled with cars containing thousands of tons of perishable produce. Steam railroad officials have appealed for federal intervention.

Demand to Be Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois—Following the resumption of street and interurban trolley service here, five leaders of carmen's locals have gone to Detroit to confer with officials of the international carmen's union regarding demands that are to be made on hours and wages. The employees, after eight days' strike, finally were persuaded by their officials to end the unauthorized walkout. They refused to accept the 12 per cent increase awarded by the War Labor Board, and are at work on the old pre-strike scale while waiting for action by the Illinois Public Service Board.

Pittsburgh Cars Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Unable to reach an agreement with the striking motormen and conductors of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, the receivers yesterday started operation of the cars with imported strike breakers. Slight disorder marked the start of the first day. The union men have been on strike for 11 days, refusing to accept the 6 cent per hour increase awarded them by the National War Labor Board.

Strike Conspiracy Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The special grand jury began an investigation into the charge brought by District Attorney Swann that the recent strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in this city was the result of a conspiracy between the company and the brotherhood they organized among the men.

It was agreed yesterday to submit the Westchester, New York & Boston street car strike to arbitration.

Tucson Practically Isolated

TUCSON, Arizona—Tucson is practically isolated as the result of a three days' absence of Southern Pacific trains from Los Angeles, due to the switchmen's strike there. Three fast through trains to the west have been annulled.

The Mayor has cut the supply of gasoline to be allowed to automobiles, and if the situation continues 48 hours longer he will confer with the council and the city attorney as to some method of rationing food supplies. Troops which were sent here from Ft. Huachuca under sealed orders are to return to the fort.

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NEW YORK SEEKS TO CUT MILK RATES

Evidence of Price-Fixing Put Before Grand Jury by District Attorney—Law for State Milk Commission Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The milk problem which has been investigated repeatedly by various authorities, the price remaining high and promising to go higher this winter, took the center of the stage in food matters yesterday when the distributors were faced both with the presentation before the grand jury by District Attorney Swann of what he deems evidence of milk price-fixing and the recommendation of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's food commissioners, Martin H. Glynn and Dr. John H. Finlay, that if a proposed fair milk price committee should fail to secure fair prices, legislation be put through making it possible for State or municipalities to regulate distribution and sale.

Since 1916, the price of milk, despite several investigations, has risen rapidly. Though the increase has been due considerably to causes which have boosted food prices generally, there are certain features which make the Governor's commissioners suspicious. The Milk Reporter for July points to considerable surplus over domestic needs due to increased flow of milk and urges the finding of a new market in order that profitable prices may be maintained. And while the prices to consumers are fairly uniform among cities in this State, generally, this very uniformity raises suspicion of a general lifting to the maximum price.

Milk Prices in Cities Compared

Milk appears to be cheaper in Chicago and Boston than in New York, and in Philadelphia the price is about 2 cents lower than here, despite the fact that the farmer who supplies the other cities gets, on the average, more than he who supplies this city. With 2,000,000 quarts consumed daily in this city, of which \$80,000 are bottled, the people here in a year pay \$6,424,000 more than the people of Philadelphia for the same amount of bottled milk, \$3,212,000 more than those of Chicago and \$1,106,000 more than those of Boston. The commissioners grant that it costs more to distribute milk here, but a system that costs so much more, they insist, "needs either explanation or reformation."

Declaring that it is inconceivable that any patriotic or humane citizen "would wittingly take undue or extortionate advantage of this great and primal human need," the commissioners recommend that the federal attorney-general and district attorneys throughout the State take speedy action on any evidence of price-fixing, while the commissioners' efforts are directed to bringing about such cooperation between dealer and consumers as will insure a fair price.

State Commission Proposed

This, it is advised, should be done through a fair price committee, and if this fails, through state or municipal regulation. Such regulation should be by a state milk commission, which would issue licenses to milk distributors only if they proved their business was in the public interest. The commission would regulate the rates charged on milk for distributing service and could require installation of uniform cost accounting systems by all distributing agencies in first and second class cities and inspect and audit these accounts any time. The commission would also aid all communities desiring to establish municipally owned milk distribution, including acquisition of privately owned agencies. The commission would also promote cooperation between producers and distributors, from time to time, investigate cost of production and publish data concerning it, conduct campaigns for wider use of milk, study the problem of providing milk at minimum cost for the children of the poorer sections of large cities, cooperate with health departments for providing milk for infants at lowest possible cost, cooperate with the New York City Health Department in a special study of conditions under which loose milk is sold and revoke a dealer's license for due cause after public hearing.

The Governor will name a fair milk price committee, and it is understood that a plan to raise the price to 20 cents has been abandoned.

As commissioner under the Moreland Act, to investigate the state farms and markets council, the Governor has named George Gordon Battle, whose activities have been criticized.

Sales of government food continued brisk yesterday and some retailers are cutting prices.

Rent Profiteering Protests
President Wilson and his Cabinet should consider the rent profiteering and housing problem and cooperate with Congress in passing necessary remedial legislation, says Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's committee.

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Committee on rent profiteering in an open letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General. Mr. Hirsch says that the storm of general protest against rent profiteering continues to rise, and it is idle to say that the evil will correct itself. He makes it quite plain that laws must be passed to give some power, other than press publicity, to those who are making a conscientious effort to curb such profiteering.

Rent profiteering in this city is causing widespread suffering and discontent. The committee's offices are crowded with citizens whose rents have been raised 50, 75, or 100 per cent, and who cannot bear the burden. In many cases concessions are obtained from the landlords, under moral pressure, but when a profiteering landlord is recalcitrant, there seems to be no legal means of bringing him to terms. He can go on profiteering if he likes. So Mr. Hirsch asks Mr. Palmer what to do. Are there existing laws that would restrain and punish rent profiteers? If not, what steps should be taken to obtain such laws?

An extreme example of such profiteering is that which has brought Cleveland Moffett into the public with loud outcries against the injustice of it. His rent was raised from \$1500 to \$2500. Mr. Hirsch commends this case to the consideration of the President, his Cabinet, and Congress.

Food Held Too Long

A Number of Indictments Returned by Suffolk Grand Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Indictments against nine individuals and eight corporations were returned yesterday by the Suffolk County grand jury which has been investigating living costs and profiteering. The charges in the indictments are that the persons and corporations concerned have held meat, fish, and eggs in storage more than a year, the legal time limit.

The names of the individuals were kept secret until arrests are made on the indictment warrants. The corporations include the Boston Fish Pier Company and the Bay State Fishing Company, which were recently investigated in the course of a legislative inquiry into the fish business here. The Ginter Company, which operates several stores and restaurants, and Harris Poorvu, Inc., were also indicted.

It was said at the District Attorney's office that it has been found a common practice among companies using storage to keep food in one state for a time, and later to move it into another state. Six months is said to be as long a time as is ever necessary to keep food in storage, and a year, which is allowed by law, is fixed by health authorities as the limit beyond which stored food ought not to be used.

An inquiry will be made into charges that dealers have sent clerks and other persons to army food sales, to buy food which later they have resold at prevailing market prices.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts commission on the necessities of life, has agreed to act as chairman of the federal fair price committee for this State. If legislation now pending in Congress is adopted, the fair price list will include clothing, fuel, and other commodities, as well as food.

Ruling on Food Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—After a conference between Alexander J. Groesbeck, Attorney-General for Michigan, and Judge Howard West of the Ingham Circuit Court, in regard to the state investigation into the cost of living, Judge West announced that the proceedings would hereafter be conducted under the old act for the discovery of persons guilty of a crime, rather than under the "one-man" grand jury act. The hearings of the representatives of the "big five" packers will be public.

TRANSPORTATION BOARD IS URGED

President of Railway Business Association Wants Interstate Commerce Commission Kept Only in Judicial Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That the Interstate Commerce Commission be retained only in a judicial capacity and that "men of action, essential in federal regulation if railway development is to build up the country and uncover new supplies of material for food, clothing, and other factors in the high cost of living," be appointed on a federal transportation board, was the recommendation of Alva B. Johnson, recently retired from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, speaking as president of the Railway Business Association before the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission, as now constituted," he declared, "is unfit and unwilling to exercise the business function of estimating future needs and providing resources to meet them. A federal transportation board could certify to the commission the total amount of revenue necessary in the public interest, the commission to be supreme in sanctioning the rates necessary to yield such revenue."

He besought Congress not to "gamble away the happiness and prosperity of the United States on the reckless bet" that they can thrust upon the commission the authority of making the revenues necessary for expenses without bringing on the inevitable consequences. Judging by the bill they advocate and the testimony of their chairman, Mr. Johnson said: "They are without the faintest realization that the country is confronted with a railroad problem requiring heroic measures. Some of the proposed rules for rate-making appear to be based upon the belief that Congress can supply a formula from which any mathematician can compute the amount of revenue required, so that the Interstate Commerce Commission would have no other function in relation to adequacy of revenue, except to fix rates estimated as sufficient to yield the amount of revenue so prescribed."

Mr. Johnson predicted that if authority over revenue from rates were left with the commission it would bring on government ownership in 10 years if not in five.

He recommended: "A federal board to promote articulation of transportation by rail, water, and highway, to keep informed of the public need for facilities and service in the several traffic sections, and of carriers' projects for improvements and extensions; to regulate security issues; to estimate amount of revenue prescribed under whatever rule for adequacy of revenue Congress may adopt, and the further amounts, if any, which may prove necessary to attract the capital required."

"Giving the Interstate Commerce Commission by statute the authority to regulate maximum and minimum fares of all instrumentalities of interstate commerce in the development of just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rate structures, and the duty so to adjust tariffs that they will produce as near as may be in each traffic section the amount of revenue certified as necessary in the public interest."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON SOCIAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Bolsheviks, the I. W. W., the "red-flagged Socialists and their kindred anarchists," should be treated as criminals; all rioting should be put down first and the right and wrong of the question involved considered afterward, and there must not be any class feeling in the United States, according to Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who made these points in a speech in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, during the celebration of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the Battle of Long Island.

"You and I must be able to strike hands with the capitalist and the laborer when they stand for straight Americanism," said Colonel Roosevelt. "We must not feel that there has to be a capitalist party, a Labor party, a women's party. We are all Americans and we must not get into class parties of one sort or another. We must, in the coming decade, adopt a platform of sound, conservative liberalism. We must not be carried off our feet. We must set our faces to the future with the determination to go forward in social and industrial questions, not backward."

ALCOHOLICS IN SMALLER RATIO

Effect of Dry Regulations and Better Labor Conditions Noted at Danvers State Hospital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DANVERS, Massachusetts.—War-time restrictions on the use of liquor, even before the War-Time Prohibition Law went into effect, and improving labor conditions reduced to a low record the number of alcoholics at the Danvers State Hospital, according to the report of John B. MacDonald, the superintendent, made public yesterday. The report says:

"Especially worthy of note is the decrease of admissions of alcoholics during the year. Fifty-five cases, 15 of whom were chronic addicts repeatedly committed to the hospital, were admitted, as compared with 91 last year. The percentage, 7.4 of total admissions, is the lowest in the records of the hospital."

"It will be interesting to compare this with coming years. The social reformer cannot overlook the coincidence of these changes with the improved environmental circumstances of that class which usually furnishes the bulk of admissions in these groups. The great labor demand, the opportunity for every one capable of useful occupation to command unusually high wages, undoubtedly resulted in better conditions of living among the mass of workers who, through lack of training, capacity, or skill were previously the lowest of wage earners. The victims of alcoholic and allied excesses are largely derived from the ranks of those who lead an uncertain, hand-to-mouth sort of existence, without prospect or hope of better things. The most common reply of the alcoholic to the question what led him to drink is, 'To forget my troubles.' Does the lowered incidence of alcohol this year mean that troubles failed of their usual effect because of assured employment, higher wages and generally improved conditions of living?"

ACTING PRESIDENT OF TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—John A. Cousins of Brookline, Massachusetts, will become acting president of Tufts College on Sept. 1, when the resignation of President Herman C. Bumpus becomes effective. Mr. Cousins is a graduate of Tufts, in the class of 1888.

LAWYERS GATHER FOR CONFERENCES

Members of the American Bar Association From All Over United States Arriving in Boston for the Annual Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Prominent lawyers from all over the United States, its territories, and insular possessions, are arriving in Boston for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. In fact, tonight, Aug. 26, with the meeting of the executive committee of the National Conference of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at Hotel Vendome, the initial session of the bar association meetings may be said to have taken place and the vanguard of the country's legal experts to have arrived.

Now that the military phase of the world war seems to have ceased, and the battles are to be waged in the governments, legislatures, courts, business corporations and in the increasingly close drawn inter-relationships of the people themselves, in all of which the counselors and operators are for the most part lawyers, this year's meeting of the American Bar Association is expected to be surrounded with unusual significance.

Since, in human affairs, the final recourse rests in the judgment of the courts where lawyers move and function, and since the members of this profession are more and more the authoritative advisers in the social and economic experiences of their fellowmen, and because the social and economic problems of the present have far exceeded any precedent, what the foremost speakers say on these questions at this meeting will receive thoughtful consideration. As one attorney recently said, "If we can only develop a group of statesmen such as steered our national ship of state in its early years, the possibilities of the American Bar Association in promoting human welfare is beyond present conception."

International relationships, so new and yet already so immense, will be discussed at this year's meeting by those who have been at the center of the task. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, will take the lead with an address on "Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference." "The New Constitution" will be taken up by Robert Lynn Bates of Texas. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, are on the program. The conference of the Bar Association delegates will be held under the direction of Elihu Root of New York.

The twenty-ninth annual conference of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which goes into full session tomorrow and continues through Tuesday, Sept. 2, will formulate and recommend measures which in its opinion are of such vital importance as to call for incorporation in the statutes of most, if not all, of the states of the Union. Among the acts to be considered are the proposed anti-loan shark bill and a bill to carry into effect the National Prohibition Amendment.

Other conferences to be held in connection with the association meet-

ing are: Section of Legal Education, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Section of Public Utility Law, Comparative Law Bureau, Judicial Section, and the Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.

TWO COMETS FOUND WITHIN THREE DAYS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Discovery of a second new comet in three days by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf was announced yesterday by the Harvard College Observatory. After picking up in the eastern sky on Aug. 20 the first of the year's new stray stars, Mr. Metcalf reported that on the night of Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock, he found in Bootes' constellation in the western sky another uncharted body, more conspicuous than the first. The discoverer said it could be seen with a small telescope.

Verification of Mr. Metcalf's latest find came in an announcement from Paris of the important discovery of the same body by Mr. Morrielly of Marseilles, France, the night after Mr. Metcalf found it. The Harvard Observatory also verified it by visual and photographic observation.

The two discoveries of Mr. Metcalf, which are the latest of many which he has made, were both made at South Hero, Vermont, where he is spending a vacation.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—In view of the influence it may have on post-war readjustment, the meeting of the American Chemical Society, which is to be held in this city Sept. 2-6, is expected to prove one of the most important in its history. Simultaneously meetings will be held of the Chemical Warfare Society, at which the proposal to abolish the chemical warfare division of the War Department will be discussed.

The announcement of the convention carries the slogan, "Our national need in peace and war—a self-contained chemical industry." Among the important addresses scheduled are "Some Problems and Methods in Agriculture," by Dr. H. Wheeler; "Rubber Chemistry," A. H. Smith; and "The Dye Industry," R. Norris Shreve. The Secretary of War and other prominent government officials also are on the program.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE PLANS

More Than 25,000 Members Expected to Attend Reunion in Philadelphia in September—Parade for War Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The local committee in charge of the Thirty-Fourth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar has been notified by over 18,000 members from all states in the Union that they will be present at the reunion to be held in this city during the second week in September, and will take part in the parade on Thursday, Sept. 11.

This parade will be in honor of all Americans who served during the war, and it is expected that there will be between 25,000 and 30,000 knights in line. According to present estimates the line will be over 10 miles in length. The grand marshal will be Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Clement of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, who trained the twenty-eighth division, Pennsylvania's "Iron Division," at Camp Hancock. Serving with him will be a number of other Knights Templar who saw service abroad.

The program of the conclave includes two days' preliminary activities, beginning with the arrival of the grand master's train on Saturday, Sept. 6, and special services for the next day. On Monday afternoon a patriotic meeting will be held in Independence Square, among the invited guests being the President of the United States. Sessions of the Grand Encampment will begin on Tuesday, and competitive drills will be held on the Parkway near Twenty-Second Street. Prizes aggregating \$8000 will be awarded to the four drill corps winning the highest scores. In addition to the knights in parade on Thursday there will be patriotic and historical floats provided by citizens of Philadelphia. The expense for these will be taken care of with funds provided by manufacturers and business men of the city who, when they learned that the knights preferred to finance their own parade from their own funds, volunteered to make these additions. They will for the most part represent prominent events in the history of Philadelphia. The encampment will end with a visit to Atlantic City, New Jersey.

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| 11 Corsets | 31 Toys and Games |
| 12 Woven Underwear | 32 Toilet Goods |
| 13 Hosiery | 33 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 34 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 35 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 36 Boys' Outfitting |
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SOME FACTS ABOUT SITUATION IN KOREA

Interview With John Kiusic Soho Kimm Sheds Light on Japan's "Guidance and Protection," Since Annexation Took Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In order to gain some first-hand information as to the actual situation in Korea, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently called upon John Kiusic Soho Kimm, president of the Korean delegation to the Peace Conference, who kindly agreed to furnish certain explanations concerning the "measures of guidance, protection, and control," which the Government of Japan undertakes in Korea. From his statements, made in extremely measured tones, and confirmed by official documents received with great delay and difficulty from Korea, it would seem that the history of Korea during the nine years which have elapsed since annexation, is a record of deeds of fraud and terrorism possible only in the case of a "power" like Japan, whose soul is medieval, but whose methods are Prussian in their ruthlessness and efficiency.

"The administration of Korea," said Kiusic Kimm, "is entirely in the hands of the Japanese who govern by military oppression. The Governor-General must be a military or naval officer, who is not responsible to the Japanese Government, but exerts an autocratic sway over the land. We Koreans have no representatives in the government, not even in the municipal government; all the governors of provinces, without exception, most of the prefects, and even minor officials are Japanese; whilst those Koreans who are employed on the police staff do not take equal rank with their Japanese colleagues.

Japan Eliminating Western Trader

"From an economic point of view," he continued, "industrial and agricultural development, as well as commercial enterprises, have been mostly taken over by the Japanese. Both in trade and in commerce Japan is gradually eliminating the western trader and merchant in Korea, and is transferring to her people exclusively trade interests which have their origin in the series of treaties of peace and commerce formerly concluded between Korea and other powers.

"Japan, moreover, has confiscated all public lands, and has either bought or taken over by forcible means and by illegal pressure a great part of the private lands. In the case of poor people the Japanese often have recourse to the following stratagem: they hold the lands on mortgage and foreclose prematurely by treacherous means. Nearly every wealthy Korean, moreover, is obliged to have a Japanese overseer in his house, controlling his property and finances. This fact alone suffices to give an idea of the tyranny to which Korea is subjected. Moreover, Koreans, with deposits in the banks which are all Japanese institutions, cannot draw out large amounts of money at one time, without disclosing to the bank the purpose for which the money is to be used.

Landowners Expropriated

"Korean landowners are systematically expropriated, in spite of the fact, or one ought to say, owing to the fact, that Korean ownership of land binds Korean hearts to the ancient soil of Korea and is one of the most vigorous roots of Korean patriotism. Moreover, the ownership of land by the Korean farmer and peasant seriously hinders the success of Japanese colonization in Korea, as the best arable lands are naturally in the hands of Koreans, and for this couple reason the expropriation of the Korean landowner is the cardinal aim of Japanese policy, and to such an extent has this policy succeeded that already more than one-fifth of the richest lands of Korea is in the hands of the Japanese immigrants.

"Japan uses forced labor for the building of railroads and military roads, and it makes no difference whether it is the farmers' busy season or no. They are obliged to answer the summons. In many cases the Japanese prefects seem to compete for the building of new roads, and in those conditions they have recourse to all the forced labor possible.

Control of Education

"But it is more especially the Japanese 'control' of the education of the Korean people which most strikingly reveals the system of her policy in the peninsula. Korea has always been known as a land of scholars, and one may say that the Korean has become an artist in scholarship. But to be a scholar one must be educated. Now as the Korean memorandum very justly observed, 'a well-educated Korean is a unit of protest and resistance against Japanese tyranny in Korea, since education and particularly modern education breeds thoughts and ideals that deny the right of one nation to hold another nation in political servitude.'

"Therefore," Kiusic Kimm declared, "the Japanese have suppressed all the private schools formerly founded and conducted by Koreans, and 360 Christian schools besides. These have been replaced by about 500 Japanese schools, which are totally insufficient for the needs of the population of 23,000,000 Koreans, as only 36,410 Korean pupils can be taught at these schools. It is particularly significant to note that on the contrary, for an immigrant Japanese population of 320,000, the authorities have established 367 special Japanese schools of all grades, which are attended by 42,000 Japanese pupils.

"The Korean language is not tolerated. Pupils are not even allowed to speak Korean to their teachers. The teaching of Korean history is pro-

hibited in Korean schools, and any department of western learning calculated, if pursued beyond a certain point, to encourage what the Japanese term 'dangerous thoughts,' is either forbidden or taught in an emasculated sense. The study of Korean geography is forbidden, as well as that of European and American history. Nor are Koreans allowed to read certain biographies. Higher education is also systematically discouraged. And this policy of a 'limited education' explains why the Korean student is denied free access to higher learning in the arts, natural sciences, law, economics, and industries, and is absolutely prohibited from going to Europe or the United States to seek a western education, even at his own expense, whilst innumerable hindrances are placed in the way of those who wish to go to Japan. The Japanese authorities have methodically collected all Korean books and literature in public archives and private libraries, and have burned them in order to destroy all ideas of nationality and to suppress what they qualify as 'dangerous literature.'

"Koreans are prohibited from using firearms, or possessing them in any shape or form. In some villages no family is even allowed to own the traditional Korean kitchen knife, which has been in common use since time immemorial. One such knife must be shared by five or six families, and when men use it has to be hung up in full view of the beat of a Japanese gendarme.

Missionaries Persecuted

"The situation is serious from a religious point of view," he continued. "Christianity is considered by the Japanese as a force hostile to the success of the Japanese system of government. There are about 400,000 Protestant Koreans and 100,000 Roman Catholics. The Japanese press loses no opportunity of accusing the Christian missionaries of being the chief instigators of trouble in Korea. And these have therefore been subjected to particularly violent persecutions. In many cases Christian leaders have been imprisoned, church meetings have been stopped, whilst the preaching of the Gospel and all Christian publications are submitted to a strict censorship. Certain hymns of a 'dangerous spirit,' such as 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' are not allowed to be sung. Even in Christian schools," he added, "the Bible is forbidden, as one of the books of the Course of Ethics, in place of which Korean pupils are compelled to worship the portrait of the Mikado, whilst on the other hand Buddhism or Shintoism are greatly encouraged.

No Daily Papers in Korea

"The Japanese authorities have also been trying to organize 'independent Christian churches,' in order that the Koreans may take their religious ideas from Japan. An important and active government propaganda has been established, the object of which is to achieve a sort of spiritual conquest, so that Japan can exert a direct influence amongst the Christian element of the population.

"There are no daily papers in Korea, as there is no Korean nor Japanese press. The censor is so strict that even Japanese publications are not always allowed, and there have even been cases when Japanese journalists with liberal ideas have been invited to leave Korea with the briefest possible delay.

"However," he continued, gravely, "the protests and opposition of the Korean people to the Japanese annexation of their country and to the process of political extermination applied to them by the Mikado's agents, have now found expression in the Korean revolution. The resistance to Japanese rule had existed since the declaration of the protectorate in 1905. Even until last year there has always been resistance in the interior of the country, but these movements have been pitilessly repressed. However, on the first of March, 1919, the Korean Nation declared its independence, which act was formally accomplished by the National Independence Union and other bodies. We have organized open manifestations and peaceful demonstrations, in which all religious constituencies, all schools, are represented. We now have over 200 revolutionary centers spread throughout the entire country. In return Japanese military oppression is naturally extremely violent.

Massacres Organized

"We have formed ourselves into a Provisional Republican Government, the seat of which exists in Seoul, whilst different commissions exist in various localities and abroad. For instance, our head office, with Dr. Rhee, is in Washington, whilst our ministries of finance and foreign affairs are in China, and that of communications is in Manchuria.

"Japan has been systematically organizing massacres of our people, of which this, one of the latest telegrams, is evidence," and he handed a telegram to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who read the following message:

"Shanghai, May 27, delayed in transmission. Conditions in Korea are characterized by terror. Barbarous acts become more and more grave and cruel. The 15th of April at Chaiamm, in the district of Suwon, 39 houses were surrounded and burnt by armed Japanese soldiers; all those who tried to escape were shot. The people were killed, the buildings were completely destroyed, a church was burnt with 50 Christians inside. At Suchon, 42, and at Whasuri 22 houses, in the district of Suwon, were destroyed in the same manner. Nothing remains but ashes and wreckage. Strangers have observed all this, and have taken photographs. The 28th of April, at Kinhuri Kwakson, 40 houses were invaded by the soldiers at midnight who forced the inhabitants, men and women, to stand together in the street. Naked bodies run through with bayonets were found." The message further stated that five young girls were brutally attacked.

"However," added Kiusic Kimm, "we feel sure that since the Korean

people is unanimous in its desire for freedom, and is determined to obtain it, there will come a day when their rights will indeed be granted them, and when Korea, which is now surrounded by a regular 'Chinese Wall,' will liberate herself definitely from the Asiatic Kaiser, who really surpasses his Prussian patron."

Petition to Peace Conference

The delegation of the Korean Republic sent in a petition to the Peace Conference, asking it to declare null and void the treaty of Aug. 22, 1910, by which "one Korean, the then Emperor of Korea, purposed, under Japanese coercion, to cede completely and permanently to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea, with her then population of over 15,000,000 Koreans."

The Korean petition went on to state that its claim dealt with a matter regarding which the Peace Conference had the right and authority to take action. For did not the conference meet in order to secure a settlement of affairs of nations in the terms of the ideals set forth in President Wilson's 14 points? The "evident principle" running through the whole program is defined by the President in his message to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, as the "principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak." The Korean people had been a Nation with a language of their own for more than 4200 years when Japan, who owes a great part of her culture and intellectual development to Korea, took over this nation by the Treaty of 1910.

"Save for intervening periods, when their liberties were assailed," declares the memorandum, "the Koreans lived through these 42 centuries as an independent nation, their country forming one of the independent states of Asia. The independence of Korea was even recognized by Japan in the Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded in 1876 at Seoul, between the Korean and Japanese governments, and its independence as the Kingdom of Chosen was also recognized by the United States of America in the treaty of 'Peace, Amity and Navigation,' concluded in 1882, with the Korean Government, which contained the important clause, specially significant at the present moment, that 'if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.'

Moreover, the independence of Korea was affirmed and admitted by Great Britain and other powers in different treaties concluded with the Korean Government and substantially guaranteed by Japan and Great Britain in the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1904."

The memorandum also points out that it was to "protect and maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea that Japan professed to have fought her first continental war against China in 1894, as also the Russo-Japanese war, ten years later."

EXTENSION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A public meeting "for women under 30" was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, recently, at which all the speakers were under 30, except Mrs. Despard of the Women's Freedom League, and Mrs. Haslam, the veteran Irish suffragist.

The meeting was organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in cooperation with the Industrial Women's Organizations, and its object was to support the Women's Emancipation Bill. Processions marched to the meeting from the headquarters of the University Professions and the Freedom League.

Miss Madeleine Symons, who presided, said that they were met in support of a single measure of justice and one to which the government was fully committed by election pledges. Women, she said, wished to enter professions as respected members with full power to play their part in maintaining and improving the standards that had been established. Giving women under 30 the vote for the purpose of voicing their views, she maintained, was as essential as opening the professions.

A motion welcoming the Women's Emancipation Bill, as a further installment toward securing complete freedom and equality for women, and as a fulfillment of government pledges given at the last election, and calling upon Parliament to pass it into law without delay, was moved by Mrs. Stocker, who said that the bill carried them a good step toward equality of opportunity as between men and women. The bill, she said, was socialist because it helped them toward that complete equality of opportunity which was the fundamental human condition of a socialist state. It was national, because any widening opportunity which eliminated wastage and misapplication of human power was necessary at a time when every ounce of human power, inspiration, and increased capacity were vital to a Nation at the crisis of its existence.

The resolution was carried and it was announced that a body of women would attend at the House of Commons to impress upon members the feeling in support of the bill, and urge the necessity of getting it passed.

BOARD OF VISITING JUSTICES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent
DUBLIN, Ireland.—At the election by the Dublin Corporation of the board of visiting justices for Mountjoy Prison for the ensuing year, Sir John Irwin's name was rejected for reelection by 39 to 12 votes. The Lord Mayor stated that he owned that Sir John had generally acted well in his duties, but that he was satisfied that he was now shouldering the responsibility and shielding some one

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA TODAY

Need Is Shown of Understanding the Real Conditions Present in the Country Before Attempting to Draw Any Conclusions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia.—If you wish to get a true idea of the state of affairs in Russia today, the first thing that is requisite is to disillusion yourself of your preconceived ideas on the situation gathered either from stories of individual refugees, or from previously formed opinions on the subject. The average newspaper article on Russia is usually compiled from the story of some one individual refugee who has escaped from Russia, and who in all probability has been through many exciting experiences. These experiences, however, are only those of one individual in one small portion of the largest country in the world. Nevertheless, these instances are always taken as entirely reliable, and the opinion is formed that the conditions throughout the whole of Russia are similar to those described by this individual refugee.

Having disillusioned yourself of these preconceived ideas, it is necessary to get hold of the main facts of the situation, and to make sure that they are the real facts, and not the facts after they have been melted down and fashioned by someone's own personal opinion.

In this article an attempt has been made to state the conditions as they are, and not from the point of view either of a democrat or of a reactionary. After perusing the facts as they are the reader may then form his own opinion.

Many Opinions Are Prejudiced

Much nonsense is talked in regard to Russia about democracy and autocracy, and every opinion of Russia seems prejudiced by the personal view of the holder. A few fundamental facts must be recognized. The first point to realize about Russia is its size, and before it is possible adequately to grasp the situation, it is necessary to get some further idea of the geography of the country. It is almost unbelievable that educated people do not even know the position of towns of such importance as Vladivostok, Omsk, Murmansk, and other similar places; but at the same time they are perfectly ready to discuss the Russian problem with anyone. Many features of the situation are determined by the geography of the country, and the climatic conditions are no less important as regards the characteristics of the people.

This leads us to the next important question, i. e., that of the people and the various classes into which they are divided. Generally speaking the population may be summed up into three classes. Firstly, the aristocrats whom we knew in Petrograd, Moscow, Paris, New York or London—people of remarkable charm of manner, and it would seem of considerable wealth. In this class should be included all the officers of the old army, and by far the greater portion of the officers of today. The characteristics of this class are obvious, but to discover their delinquencies and lack of character it was necessary to wait for a crisis such as the revolution in Russia. In this revolution and in subsequent events this class failed. There can be no denying this—the Russians

themselves admit it as one of the most deplorable features of the revolution.

Bourgeoisie and Bolsheviks

The next class are the bourgeoisie, and it is principally against this class that the Bolsheviks have aimed their hatred. In this class should be included all the "intelligentsia," the business and commercial class, and the members of the great bureaucratic system of Russia. The bourgeoisie includes in its ranks a large proportion of Jews, who are, of course, the pronounced enemies of Russia. In the United States, and in the democratic nations of the west, especially Great Britain, it is this class that forms the bulwark of the nation, and it is on them that the safety and prosperity of the country depends. This class in Russia has also failed, and absolutely failed, either through corruption which was rife throughout the Russian Empire, or through a general feebleness of character, and lack of morale.

The Jews, of course, have an in-born, and one might almost say natural, hatred of Russia, and therefore their presence does not tend to alleviate matters in a crisis. But all generalities are libelous, and in each of these classes there are of course numerous individuals worthy of the highest commendation, although as a whole these two upper classes, the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie, have failed, and failed dismally; otherwise Russia would never have deserted the Allies, nor would bolshevism have been allowed to create the chaos now prevalent throughout Russia.

Peasants the Largest Class

The third class is the most important and largest class of all; it is that of the peasants. At a minimum calculation the peasants form 80 per cent of the population. Now the majority of these were within a century ago serfs, and since then so little opportunity has been given them for education that by far the largest proportion has not yet learned either to read or write. It is the members of this class of the people who always suffer most for the sins of the other classes, and who in Russia not only suffered most during the war, but also from the subsequent chaos, though innocent of nearly all the crimes of their superiors. They give promise, however, of forming the only available material for the regeneration of Russia on a truly democratic system, though at present it is quite useless to talk to the peasant about democratic representation. He is utterly incapable of comprehending even the rudimentary elements of the situation, and at present has the natural characteristics of his race of always following the line of least resistance. Let me instance two cases of their attitude. About six months ago at Novo Nikolavsk the peasants began to call Admiral Koltchak "Tzar," simply because during his régime they had been able to bring in their products and sell them in safety; tzardom represents to them simply law and order, and since the disappearance of the Tzar Nicholas there has been nothing but chaos until Admiral Koltchak became supreme ruler. Another instance: A Tartar peasant some 100 versts (about 70 miles) west of Ufa gave the following reply in answer to our question which side he liked the best (the "Reds" or the "Whites"): "Whichever side robs least," and then he added: "We lived better under the law of Nickoll."

Indifference of Peasants

What form of government the country adopts is a matter of complete indifference to the average peasant. All forms of government are the same to him; his demand is to be able to transact his business with safety and to be able to exchange the products of his labors for the elementary necessities of life. He prefers that form

of government which gives him least thinking to do—one in which every action of his life is regulated.

Together with the peasants should be included the zemstvos and the co-operative societies whose recent rise to importance denotes the solid material of the lower classes. They alone in Russia today seem to be genuinely patriotic, and if their energies and activities could be centralized and controlled, they represent a real basis on which the future of Russia may be built, both as regards prosperity and education.

With these facts in mind, it may be seen that to talk about democratic representation today not only exhibits gross ignorance of the situation, but also foreshadows the immense difficulty of getting the people of America and the nations of the West to understand the true situation.

Before any real solution can be arrived at, the country, it would seem, must be put in such a state of order that trade and business may be resumed, and the shackles of both imperialism and bolshevism must be broken forever. After this is done, then, and then only, can you determine what future form of government is either suitable or acceptable to the people.

Peasant's Oriental Disposition

It must be borne in mind that the peasant, although by nature of a complacent and oriental disposition, has in the course of the last few years been through a terrible ordeal. The whole of society has been rent from end to end, the pot has been stirred to boiling point and the seething masses are still under the influences of either visionary prospects proposed by the Bolsheviks or the terrible consequences which have resulted from the effort to bring these visions into reality.

It is well to remember also that bolshevism is not a Russian political movement. It is international in its character in every respect, and this is why the Bolshevik revolution in Russia cannot be compared with any other revolution that has ever taken place.

In the words of an American of standing in the Far East today: "If we fight bolshevism now we have a 75 per cent chance of beating it; if we neglect it and allow it to go on, in 25 years it will be the end of all civilization such as we know it today."

Future, Hard to Foresee

As has been stated before, 80 per cent or more of the population are peasants, and it is in the hands of this

class that the future must lie, though what régime will be necessary in the immediate future is difficult to foresee.

It must be remembered that all the officers are "old régiments," and by far the greater proportion of the educated classes of today would welcome back the régime of the Tzar with open arms. When we realize that this would mean no habeas corpus, no freedom of the press, no free speaking, and practically no education of the masses, it is inconceivable to the average man of the West that people can want this; and it is this very incongruity and curious attitude of mind that makes the situation so extremely difficult.

It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the Russian is oriental in his thoughts and in his general attitude of mind, and this alone explains much. If Russia had only been a small country of a few millions of people the situation would have been quite simple, but the fact that it occupies such an enormous part of the world, that its people number close on 200,000,000, and that it possesses vast potential wealth, make it impossible for world peace until peace is found within its own boundaries.

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPRESSED

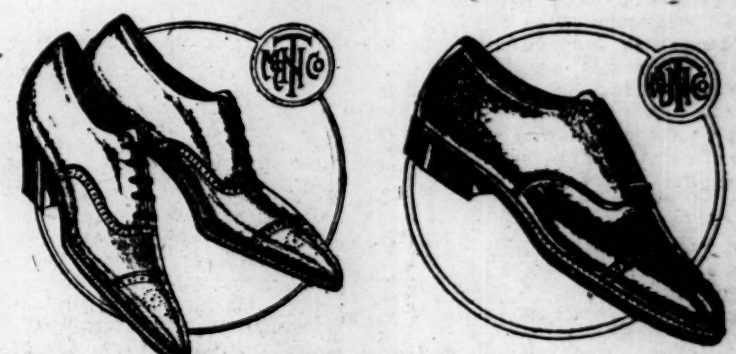
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Sinn Féin organization, Sinn Féin clubs, The Irish Volunteers, The Cumann na m-Ban, and The Gaelic League in the North Riding, County Tipperary, have been proclaimed to be prohibited and suppressed as being dangerous. The proclamation is published in the press, accompanied by a memorandum from the chief secretary detailing the various crimes committed in the county during the last year, together with a reprint of speeches and documents advocating "the murder of and violence against the police."

SOCIALISTS AND 'DIRECT ACTION'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The executive council of the National Socialist Party have passed a resolution "profoundly deploring the fact that by the passing of an ill-considered resolution, the conference of the Labor Party at Southport should have conveyed to the country that the party counsels the policy of a general strike for political purposes, thus aiming a serious blow at political action for the political and social emancipation of the people, which is the Labor Party's reason for existence."

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AWAKENING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Government Defeated on Women's Bill After Lead Is Given in Favor of the Measure by Lord Robert Cecil

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (July 5) —The week began with an impressively enthusiastic welcome to Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, (Carnarvon, Coalition Liberal) in the House of Commons on his return from Paris and ended with a defeat of his government on a measure which no one can call unimportant. The bill in question, called the Women's Emancipation Bill, provides that:

1. A woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from holding any civil or judicial office or place of profit or trust under the Crown.

2. The franchise shall be extended to women between 21 and 30 years of age.

3. A woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from sitting and voting in or from receiving a writ of summons to attend the House of Lords if a peeress in her own right.

Bill Introduced by Labor Party

It was introduced by the Labor Party early in the present session and passed its second reading in the House, was sent to a grand committee and subsequently reported to the House again, substantially without amendment. It came up for third reading on Friday afternoon, July 4, when the government announced that it could not be allowed to pass into law in its present form. This looked like an evasion of the pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, government leader of the House, (Glasgow Central Coalition Unionist) on behalf of the coalition at the general election that "all existing inequalities of the law between men and women shall be removed," and the House evidently resolved to hold the government to its pledge. It carried the third reading of the bill against the advice of ministers by a vote of 100 to 85. This result, in a House in which the government is supposed to enjoy a majority of 300, cannot be ignored and deserves attention not only on the merits of the bill, which now goes to the House of Lords, but because it is an eloquent sign of the times.

The bill itself merely completes the work begun by the Reform Act of 1918, which enfranchised women from the age of 30 upward (don't ask me, why 30?) and gave them the right to sit in the House of Commons. But it also opens the door into the civil service, the bench, and particularly into the Indian Civil Service. This prospect appalled the bureaucratic advisers of the government, but I imagine that public opinion will endorse the judgment of The Times, which says, "If a woman like Mrs. Besant is to exercise so much influence for evil in Indian politics, we do not see why a wiser woman in the civil service should not exercise influence for good." We are getting on, when The Times can talk like that, and we are beginning to pay a little more attention to the House of Commons now that it is beginning to revive from the coma into which it fell during the war. The government tried to frighten its supporters yesterday by saying that if the bill became law there would have to be a new general election because a new electorate, numbering 5,000,000, would have been created. This is doubtless an old precedent in British politics; but, as The Times truly said, "Precedent can be an ass, and we see no reason why a general election should necessarily follow at once any measure of enfranchisement." Nor did those who defeated the government yesterday.

Question of General Election

None the less a general election was never far from their minds. The representative of the government, Mr. Waldorf Astor, secretary to the local Government Board, (Plymouth, Sutton, Co. U.) in dealing with the question of an election said that the government had nothing to fear from it—a remark which provoked great merriment in the House which is well acquainted with the facts related in a recent message of mine about the government's attitude to byelections. Lord Robert Cecil (Hitchin, Co. U.) declared that in his own constituency there was a strong feeling against the undue prolongation of the life of the present Parliament. "This Parliament is quite unlike any of which I have had personal experience. There are circumstances about it which do not seem to me to make its longevity absolutely certain. Who therefore can predict when a general election will come?" Lord Robert's hearers knew that he meant it would come pretty soon. His speech as a whole carried great weight with the House. This morning one paper speaks of him as "the only unofficial member of commanding intellect now in the House," and another calls his speech "the most powerful speech of the debate—one of those utterances which, as the sequel proved, have the effect of turning votes."

Feature of the Debate

The most significant feature of the debate and the division which followed it was the fact that the government was beaten both in argument and in votes by its own friends. At least half of those who voted for the bill were elected as supporters of the Coalition. It was noted, too, that the best intellects in the House were all in the same lobby against the government. Particularly notable was the group of young Conservatives which has already figured in these

dispatches of mine as one of the active forces in British politics today. Among those who followed Lord Robert Cecil's lead were Sir Samuel Hoare (Chelsea, Co. U.), Mr. J. W. Hills (Durham, Co. U.), Mr. Philip Lloyd Greame (Hendon Co. U.), Dr. Elliott Major Tryon (Brighton Co. U.), the Hon. Edward Wood (York N. R. Co. U.), and Lord Duncannon (Kent, Dover, Co. U.). The voting shows that mere party discipline is not enough to secure the allegiance of these men to the Coalition.

Sir Donald MacLean, the temporary leader of the Independent Liberals, (Peebles and Selkirk, L.) declared at a dinner at the National Liberal Club last night that this was the first clear-cut instance that they had had that the House of Commons was on its feet again. The Manchester Guardian speaks of Lord Robert Cecil's speech and of the subsequent voting as "the most refreshing breeze that has blown through Parliament since the armistice." Good men all over the country agree that the House did a good day's work for itself and for the nation on Friday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AMONG THE TZECHS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The first municipal elections in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, on the basis of universal suffrage for both sexes, which were held on June 15, showed a great success for the Socialist parties (Social Democrats, Socialists, and Progressive Socialists), who in many important places, like Plzen, Kladno, Hodonin, etc., obtained the majority. In Prague itself the National Democratic Party of Dr. Kramarz obtained the greatest number of votes, 40,000, while the Tzech Socialists (Klotac) obtained 27,000; Social Democrats (Dr. Soukup), 26,000, and the Progressive Socialists (Modracek), who only a few weeks ago left the Social Democratic Party, obtained 20,000 votes. Thus the Socialists' votes in Prague, taken together, amount to over 56,000.

The elections revealed in a remarkable manner the mixed character of the so-called compact and purely German territory. At the moment when Dr. Renner was talking of compact German territory in northern Bohemia, the elections based on universal suffrage proved beyond all doubt that no such territory exists. All communes in so-called "German" Bohemia show important Tzech minorities which, at many places, as in the district of Most (Erux), became majorities. In Liberec (Reichenberg) the Tzechs gained five seats, while in the neighboring town, Ruzdol, they gained half the total number. In Jablonec (Gablonz), the Tzechs obtained six seats, in Litomerice seven, in Podmokly (Bodenach) five, in Most (Brux) 12, in Duchov (Dux) 17, in Lovosice 10, in Trammwald 10, and in Podborany (Podersam) 10. In the district of Teplice the Tzechs gained 56 seats, and in the coal district of Most 117 seats, while the Germans won only 69 seats. Thus the artificial "German" Bohemia has ceased to exist. Similar results were arrived at in Moravia. Up till now the Tzechs have not had a single representative in Brno (Brunn) municipality, while at present they have obtained two-thirds of all the votes and accordingly have 59 seats, while the Germans have only 30. In Olomouc, where the Tzechs have not hitherto been represented, they have at present 38 seats, and the Germans 20.

WOMEN TRACTOR DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The success of women as drivers of agricultural tractors has been recently convincingly demonstrated. Two members of the women's land army won the first and third prizes at a competition in the Holland division of Lincoln for the highest average worked with the minimum amount of fuel, the general condition of the tractor at the end of the competition being also taken into consideration. The second and fourth prizes were won by men.

WOMEN'S PART IN ENDING MILITARISM

British Cooperative Guild Members at Annual Congress Show Also Interest in Many National and International Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLESBROUGH, England—Middlesbrough is one of the dingiest of English manufacturing towns, and its Town Hall does not escape the general gloom which its pall of smoke throws over it. But for a few days during the last week in June it was brightened by many eager faces of the Women's Cooperative Guild which was holding here its annual congress. The Women's Guild is a self-governing organization within the industrial cooperative movement, and it numbers now close on 33,000 members, and over 700 branches scattered throughout England and Wales. While its original purpose of promoting cooperation remains the center of all its activities, it has come to be also the married woman's trade union, voicing her needs as consumer, housewife, and mother. With the enfranchisement of married women, it attained a fresh importance as the largest body of organized workingwomen electors in the country.

Civic Welcome by Mayor

A tribute to its influence was the civic welcome offered by the Mayor to the 338 delegates on the evening of their arrival in Middlesbrough, while the number of visitors who attended not only the public meeting the following evening, but all the sessions of the congress, was evidence of the interest taken locally in its proceedings.

These opened with a review by the president, Mrs. Hood, of Enfield, of the year's events both within and outside the guild. She spoke of the rejoicing that filled all hearts when the news of the armistice came. "But we have since learnt to our sorrow," she said, "that once the dogs of war are let loose, they cannot be muzzled and the world return to ways of peace by a stroke of the pen." For the last six months there had been wars and rumors of wars all over the world. The tolerance needed to bring the nations through the present chaos was not to be found in the peace treaty. "I cannot think that tramping on our enemy when he is down," she added, "is typical of our British character, and I feel that our workers will rise in revolt if this is done. I am sure none of us here agrees in the starvation policy that has been carried out against the women and children of the Central Empires." Women, she said, must use their influence to end militarism. She spoke of the guild's work for a Ministry of Health, and of its interest in many social problems—better housing, better education, better wages—and reminded the congress that these good things could only be attained by applying, nationally and internationally, the cooperative motto, "Each for all, and all for each."

Messages for Friends Abroad

The president's address was followed by many messages of sympathy from absent and present friends, including letters from the Dutch and Swedish women's guilds and a greeting from the Joint Board of Russian Cooperative Societies in London, conveyed in a delightful little speech by Mrs. Polovtsev, who received the warmest applause.

After some discussion on the annual report and amendments to rules, the congress turned to the consideration of the many resolutions before it. Two interesting cooperative resolutions dealt with the questions of an alliance between trade unionists and co-operators for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, and with international cooperative trade. In moving the former, Mrs. Ferguson of Darlington said that the war had been the blackest page in the history of the exploitation of the workers. Alluding to the enormous growth of trusts, she said that the cooperative movement was the only hope of combating the

trust evil. It must be prepared to be used. Other speakers dwelt on the need for a union of forces to meet the federations of employers and capitalists, and one of the directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, speaking as a fraternal delegate, explained the developments which the Cooperative Wholesale Society was undertaking.

For international cooperation it was claimed that the cooperative system alone would provide an economic League of Nations. Cooperation, said Miss Llewellyn Davies, secretary of the Women's Cooperative Guild, in moving the resolution, would bring back the real object of trade which had been obscured by the capitalist system. "Present methods stand condemned," she declared. "We must trade internationally for use and not for profit."

Discussion on League Resolution

Perhaps the best discussion arose on the resolution on the League of Nations which ran: "That this congress believes that the League of Nations as at present suggested cannot fulfill the hopes of the peoples of the world to unite at once to secure a true league of peoples for permanent peace, to include all nations from the beginning with direct representation of the peoples, and the total rejection of all military alliances between individual powers."

In one of the most eloquent speeches of the congress Mrs. Lawton of Hanley moved the resolution which she claimed as the most important on the agenda, for without the League of Nations all other reforms would fall to the ground. The form of the

League, she said, had been drawn up, but it was only a form—a skeleton. They must have the people's representatives on it, not the tame dogs of the governments. She begged delegates to go home and talk about the league, "for one of the greatest influences is the back-door influence, where you can talk over things with your neighbor and she will take from you what she won't take from the front door." She urged that no nation should be left out, for the nation outside was a danger. Several delegates objected to the inclusion of Germany until she had proved herself worthy, but many reasons were urged against this view and the resolution was finally carried by a great majority.

Several resolutions on matters of special interest to married women were carried. A stray resolution on housing, declaring that unless the reforms demanded were carried out "conscription of house-room will be justifiable," was moved by a delegate from the South Wales mining district and supported by many speakers.

Free Secondary Schools

As an assembly of mothers the congress was keenly interested in education, and a resolution demanding free secondary schools in every town called forth some interesting speeches.

An amendment to a resolution on widows' pensions was carried, urging that the needs of widows should be viewed in conjunction with those of mothers and children, and the respective merits of schemes for widows' pensions, endowment of motherhood, and state bonus for all should be considered.

Throughout the five sessions of the

congress interest never flagged. Long before the appointed time delegates were in their places, for these women had come from far and wide, eager to take back the message and inspiration of congress to their branches. In some cases branches had clubbed together to send a delegate who would be expected to give a report to each of the six or seven branches which she represented. To some, too, congress was a new experience. "I've been a member of the guild for 15 years, but this is my first congress," was a remark typical of many speakers. For speaking was by no means confined to leaders of the guild; indeed, the number of valuable speeches contributed by the rank and file was particularly noticeable.

Perhaps the most striking feature, however, was the amount of matter brought into every discussion. Practically none of these women were trained speakers; they spoke simply, from their own experience and in their own words. And no one spoke who had nothing to say. It is this spontaneous expression which gives to a congress of the Women's Cooperative Guild its unique interest.

LARGER USE OF OIL FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Many of the New England mills are equipping their plants with special apparatus for burning oil in the crude state. Tests recently made have proven the value of oil as a practical fuel. In some of the paper mills in the eastern section of the State oil is being used with success as a fuel.

GERMAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On Jan. 1, 1915, there were in Germany 34,032 cooperative societies united in 117 federations. The distributive societies, constituting the more important groups, of organizations affiliated with the Central Federation of Consumers Societies, numbering 1109 in 1914, have decreased to 1069, a decrease which affords no real indication of membership, because the 1094 societies which furnished statistics in 1914 showed a total membership of 1,171,519, and the 1917 figures, while showing a fall in the number of societies to 1072, registered an increase of members to 2,189,630.

As each member represents one family the part of the German population represented by the General Federation of Cooperative Consumers Societies comprises more than 10,000,000 persons, or a little more than one-seventh of the entire population of the German Empire. In 1918, the total number of actual members of the German cooperative movement amounted to 2,900,000.

The business done by the German cooperative societies before the war amounted to 393,000,000 marks, which increased during the second year of the war to 591,000,000 marks. This increase was due partly to the natural development of the movement, but largely to the increased prices of food, which impelled the people toward cooperation.

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A NEW PAGE IN THE THAMES' HISTORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The pageant of ships which passed down the River Thames on August Bank Holiday was organized as a great commemoration of the part played by the mercantile marine in the war, although all the sea-services were represented. The British merchant seamen were of course in the Peace Procession on July 19, but this was a unique and, in its way, perhaps a more appropriate opportunity for the people to acclaim the heroism of those who, throughout these years, faced the unceasing menace of the U-boats, that Great Britain might not be deprived of her necessary supplies.

The procession was all that brilliant of color and beauty of design could make it. The King, in the royal barge, rowed by royal watermen took part in it, as did the lords of the Admiralty in a royal blue and gold barge with scarlet oars and gold blades, the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the Lord of London Authorities, the Trinity House Yacht, which, according to established privilege, preceded the royal barge, naval cutters, fishermen from all the coasts, mine sweepers and sea-scouts. The merchant shipping were represented by lifeboats which played so large a part in the experiences of the seamen during these years. Between the gayly decorated banks of the river, to the sound of music, the boats were towed in files, flying the house flag and ensign, past some of the most beautiful and historically interesting stretches of the Thames.

Leaving Rotherhithe with its busy wharves and warehouses, the procession proceeded to Tower Bridge, that massive, imposing gateway to the city which spans the river at the foot of the Tower. Here, in this great square building of Norman London, used since 1085, sometimes as a fortress, sometimes as a royal residence, or as a state prison, impregnable in its dignity and strength when below and above it other buildings were being ruthlessly swept away. From the Tower is but a little stretch of the river to London Bridge, past the fine river facade of the Customhouse, past Billingsgate Market, with its fish wharf, probably the oldest on the river, where the fishermen came with their boats as early as the ninth century, to ply their trade with the city.

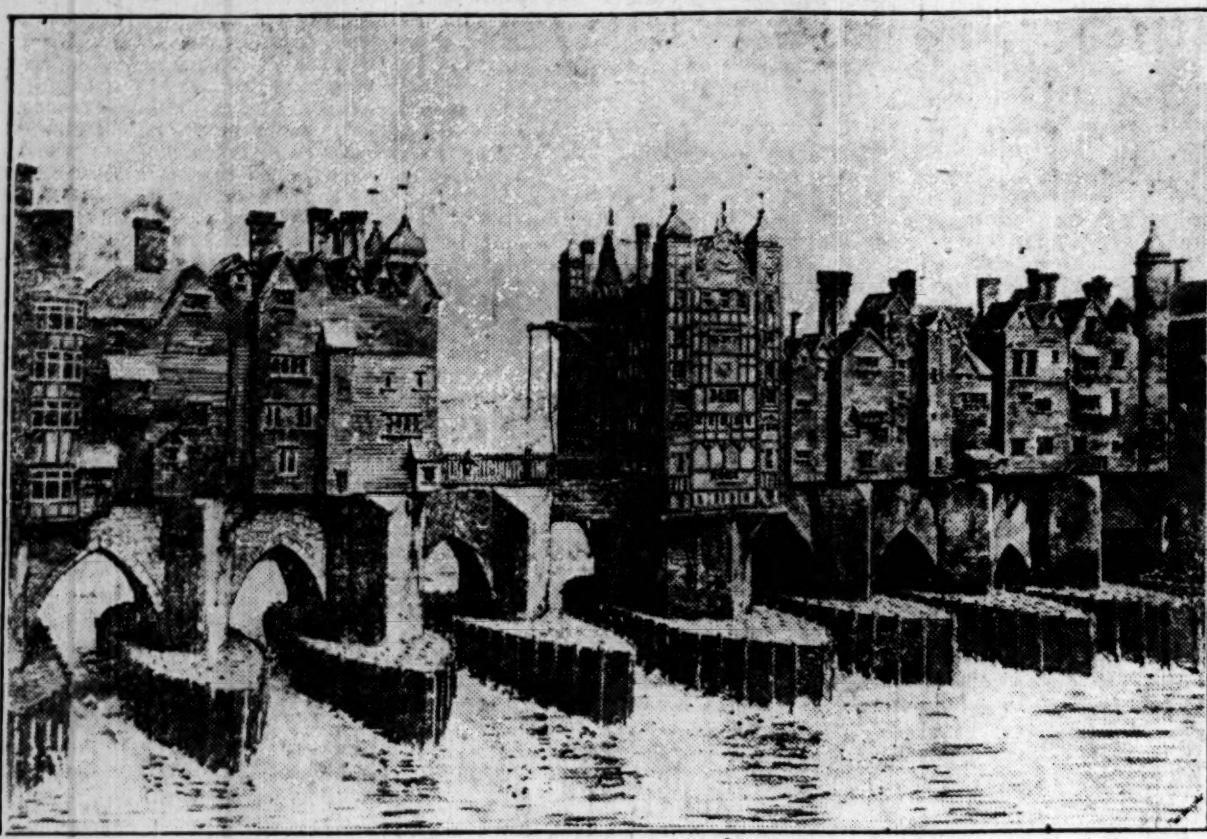
Old London Bridge, as some may possibly still remember it, built in the thirteenth century, though but little of the original structure can have been standing when toward the middle of the nineteenth century it was destroyed, with its chapels, its tall, overhanging houses, bulging lattice windows, porches, and abundant creepers, must have been one of the most picturesque sights in all the metropolis. Here the kings and queens of England came, through the centuries passing along the narrow bridge street, with their gay retinues—Henry V on his return from Agincourt, Henry VI after his coronation at Paris, and over the ancient bridge passed Charles II in 1660 returning home to his capital amidst the wild acclamation of a people who be he good or bad, were glad to have a king again.

Past Southwark, one of the oldest bits of London, where from the Tabard Inn in 1383, Chaucer set forth with the 29 pilgrims for Canterbury, and where the early Elizabethan theaters drew all London from Court to humble citizen, to visit them—for many years Shakespeare acted at the Globe Theater in Southwark and there 15 of his plays were produced—to Blackfriars Bridge. Blackfriars is still commercial London, with its railway companion, its wharves and warehouses, with all the bustle of barge and steam tug, but beyond Blackfriars the ceaseless traffic of the wharves gives place to wider tree-fringed roadways, to garden stretches and handsomely facaded buildings.

From here, past Whitehall to Westminster, was essentially the royal waterway in those days when king or queen moved upon the Thames in their great barges "royally adorned," surrounded by many other boats gayly bedecked. Past Waterloo Bridge, the grace and beauty of which arouses the enthusiastic admiration of Canova, past Somerset House with its water-gate and beautiful terrace to where Westminster Bridge opens the way to one of the stately piles of buildings in the world, the Houses of Parliament with their towers and terraces fronting the river. Thus past Lambeth, where for seven centuries the archbishops of Canterbury have resided when in London, past Victoria and what was once the gay gardens of Vauxhall, which Pepys—who, to his immeasurable delight, traveled upon the Thames in the royal barge with King Charles—Evelyn, Addison, Fielding and Thackeray have described, and to which Boswell referred as "peculiarly adapted to the taste of the English nation," and thus round the bend of the river to Chelsea.

Fraught with memories of Carlyle, of the Rossettis, and of Whistler—who as no other artist, has painted the Thames with such exquisite and subtle charm—Chelsea faces the green stretches of Battersea Park on the south side of the river, where it is spanned by the iron structure of the Albert Bridge which replaces today the old wooden bridge beloved of the artist.

Instinctively the Englishman when he thinks of London thinks also of the Thames as perhaps the Frenchman hardly thinks of the Seine in connection with Paris, or the Italian of the Tiber, when his thoughts rest upon Rome. For though the history of these cities is interwoven with their rivers, London and the Thames are in fact one, and so they have always been. The Thames made London, for



Nonsuch House and drawbridge, old London Bridge (east side)

London's chief importance has been in the fact that it was the greatest market of the world and this it owed to its magnificent waterway. Before the fourth century, London had become the hub of the commercial traffic in England, the Thames had made also its sea trade and assured its position as the place for transshipment between inland and sea-borne traffic. The first mention of London is chronicled by Tacitus, who speaks of it particularly as a market—its necessary function as made by and belonging to the river.

CANADA AND ITS TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Development of trade between Canada and Brazil by establishing a direct line of steamships between the two countries is the plan which has been evolved by Sir William Garthwaite, a shipping man of world prominence, who recently arrived in Montreal after a three months' trip on his steam yacht, *Adventure*, to Brazil and the West Indies.

"During my stay in Brazil," said Sir William, "I examined the possibilities of the development of trade between Canada and that country, and I am convinced that there is a vast field in Brazil for Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, railway materials, manufactured iron and steel, cement, and many other products of the Dominion."

"On the other hand, Canada is a consumer of Brazilian products, such as copper, cocoa, etc., which are now imported by way of the United States at a considerably enhanced cost to the Canadian consumer. The crux of the whole situation is the question of transportation. At the present time there is no direct line of steamships between Canada and Brazil, and I have been requested by friends in Brazil to study the possibilities of arranging such direct service. Brazil is a country which has derived considerable monetary benefit through the war, and its finances are in a promising condition."

"One peculiarity about Brazil, common to South American countries," said Sir William, "is that the importer is accustomed to receive extended credits, rather longer than Canadian manufacturers are accustomed to grant. The immense business done in South America prior to the war by European firms, and the immense influence they had in the country, were entirely built up on this system of granting long credits to responsible firms and individuals, which enabled them to keep large stocks of standard commodities in the country."

Speaking of his line of steamships between France and Montreal, Sir William said that there was great possibility of extended development of trade between Canada and France in the near future.

STEAMSHIP RATES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—There has gone into effect a decided increase in all passenger rates on all steamship lines plying between the St. Lawrence and all points in Great Britain and France, both going and coming. The increase will amount to a flat raise on minimum rates for all classes as follows: First class, increase \$15; second class, increase \$10; third class, increase \$5. It is stated by steamship officials of the various lines concerned here that the increased rates will only go a short distance in meeting the increased costs of handling shiploads of passengers, owing to costs incidental to strikes in various ports on either side of the Atlantic, with the increased wages that have to be paid to crews, and the rising expenses for food and other supplies.

SHIPYARD STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The International Labor Union strike at the Davie Shipbuilding Company's plant, which affected No. 4 shipyard at Lauzon and the work being carried on by the company at the cross wall, Louise Docks, has been called off, and these plants are again in full operation. The men involved in the strike for more wages and shorter hours submitted to the company's terms after a struggle of some weeks and returned to work.

COSSACKS THROW OFF THE RED YOKE

War Now Being Carried on Against Bolsheviks—Attempt Made to Exterminate Cossacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—"When the victorious Allies forced the Germans to lay down their arms, the whole of the south of Russia breathed a sigh of relief," says Ariadna Tyrkova in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. "The blockade was over. They were no longer cut off from their allies, they might expect their friendly support in their hard struggle against the Red slavery. Instead of support came the proposal that Kolchak and Denikin should meet Trotsky and Lenin. The Bolsheviks very cleverly availed themselves of this proposal, and flooded the whole Don Cossack territory with proclamations. 'You see,' said they, 'the Allies have asked us to make it up with them, and you are still waiting for them to help you, to send troops. Look out! Perhaps you may see British soldiers in our ranks!'"

"The Cossacks were quite non-plused. They lost faith in their own forces, and whole regiments began to leave the front, opening the way for the Bolsheviks to the northern Donets districts. Dearly did they pay for their pusillanimity, which cannot even be explained by their having been carried away by bolshevism. Several times the Bolsheviks ferment work among the Cossacks, but it usually affected only a small part of the younger men. The majority were very little inclined not only to Maximalism, but even to socialism. After the Reds occupied the northern districts and showed what they meant by a people's government, the Cossacks became irreconcilable enemies of the Soviets.

Extermination of Cossacks

"The Upper Donetz region, taken by the Reds, was cut off from the rest of the Don territory by the fighting line. Only alarming, disconnected rumors penetrated to the south. In April it was known that the Cossacks had begun to form regiments for the purpose of fighting the Bolsheviks. Messengers with requests for help began to find their way from the north through the Red lines. General Denikin sent two aid men, Captain Vessolovsky and Sub-Captain Bzsonov, to find out what was the matter. On their return, they reported to both the Cossack parliaments—in the Don territory and in the Kuban—the horrors committed by Lenin's emissaries.

"In the official proclamation issued by the Don Cossack 'Krug' (Parliament), the situation is characterized as follows: 'The ruthless robbery, ruin, and devastation in our stanitsas (villages) and farms, the unheard-of atrocities, unbridled and licentious mockery of the defenseless population, the massacres and executions of Cossacks, and the existence of a plan—proved by documents and emanating from Trotsky—for the wholesale extermination of the Cossacks, forced all our suffering Cossacks, aged men and women included, to take up arms.' This scheme for the wholesale extermination of the Cossacks sounds incredible, but it is corroborated, not only by the behavior of the Bolsheviks, but also by documents which fell into the hands of the insurgents.

"Before me lie three Russian newspapers, published at Ekaterinodar. All contain reports made by the two aid men to the Kuban Rada. 'I quote the account of their report from the Uro Yuga (Morning of the South) for May 25. This paper is edited by the well-known Russian Socialists, Makiotin and Poshekhonov, so that the friends of the Bolsheviks cannot defend them with the usual cry of 'bourgeois lies.'"

Cossacks Victorious

"This is what the Uro Yuga says: 'The aidmen drew a dreadful picture of the violence and atrocities committed by the Soviet authorities on the Cossacks, which led to universal insurrection. 'Not to mention the endless robberies, requisitions, contumely, and sacrilege, the Bolsheviks committed atrocities before which all the horrors of history pale.' The paper then gives specific instances of these atrocities, which are too terrible to bear repetition. 'All these,' it continues, 'are important facts concerning Bolshevik

atrocities, recorded in documents. Less important cases are too numerous to mention. It is enough to say that in the stanitsas there is not a single cottage, nor a family that has not suffered from robbery, violence, and murder.'"

"The Cossacks could bear it no longer, and revolted. Women, old men, even children took part in this unequal struggle, in which one party had an army and arms, and the other had only the energy of despair. They have thrown off the Red yoke and are now carrying on the war against the Bolsheviks together with Denikin's army. But it will be long before the devastated country recovers, before its wounds heal, before the mothers forget the sufferings of their tortured children.

"War has drawn all the knots tight. What is being done or planned in Moscow finds an echo in Canada, in Australia, in India. What is done, or left undone, in Paris, affects some lonely little village in Russia. The influential politicians who, in their fine Parisian offices, drew up the Prinkipo proposals, did not even dream that because they were not too squeamish to stretch out the hand of fellowship to the Bolsheviks, innocent Cossack old men, women, and children would have to pay for this with their lives."

MR. MONTEUX IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pierre Monteux, new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, arrived here yesterday from the S. S. Lorraine, accompanied by Mrs. Monteux. They have been spending some time with relatives and friends in France. Mr. Monteux told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expects to present the works of the familiar masters, including Wagner, He brings with him Joan Bedetti, first violinist, and Frederic Denayer, first viola. He also has two new works, a symphony by D'Indy and Rabaud and a new work for organ and orchestra by Saint-Saëns. Mr. and Mrs. Monteux, Mr. Bedetti, and Mr. Denayer leave for Boston Wednesday.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—That the government of the Province of Quebec intends to improve transportation facilities is shown by the statement of Mr. Ivan Vallee, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, that there are 60 bridges under construction at the present time. In the district of Quebec there are about 15. One of the biggest being erected is the Metabetchouan bridge, which is 600 feet long and nearly 100 feet above the river. This bridge will be completed sooner than contemplated, and it will be one of the largest built under the supervision of the provincial Department of Public Works, with the assistance of the interested municipalities.

GRAPE GROWERS FORM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario.—With a view to eliminating the unjust profiteer, the Niagara grape growers have formed a union, which is to be known as the Niagara District Grape Growers Association. The organization will begin its activities with a membership of 300.

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MAINE CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER ROADS

Aside From Rehabilitation of Agriculture Beneficial Results of Movement Are Expected in Many Other Directions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine's campaign for good roads will have, quite apart from the great benefits expected through the rehabilitation of agriculture in the State that good roads will make possible, a direct and immediate effect toward promoting prosperity, in the opinion of men interested in the project, who contend that the attraction good roads will offer to automobile tourists will mean a great deal to residents of the State.

New Hampshire, it is pointed out, has some of the finest roads in the country. The State's remarkable scenic attractions, made accessible by the splendid highway system, have brought increasing numbers of tourists into New Hampshire annually. New hotels have been built, and a great deal of money has been brought into the State. The only losers, apparently, have been the steam railroads, which, however, still have heavy summer traffic.

Maine Scenery Beautiful

It is contended that Maine scenery, while not perhaps so spectacular as that of New Hampshire, is none the less beautiful, and that Maine lakes, forests, mountains, and coast resorts offer a great range of attractions. By bringing these into more convenient reach of the automobile tourist, it is believed, the tourist business of the State could be largely increased.

The work that has already been done to improve the roads has had notable results. Portland hotels have been crowded this summer, and it is realized that new hotels are urgently needed. In fact, that necessity is practically a matter affecting the whole State. The improvement of the road system in certain parts of Maine would, it is thought, stimulate the construction of hotels, which would, in turn, be a market where Maine agricultural products could be sold advantageously.

The success already gained by improving the roads in attracting tourists is shown by the recent automobile census, an annual event in Portland. This year, in 12 hours (from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m.) 3554 motor vehicles passed over the Portland-Saco highway, as against 2519 last year and 2325 in 1917. It was estimated that the cars this year carried 20,000 persons, and that the machines were valued at \$4,000,000, many of them being large cars. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Quebec registrations headed the list, in the order given.

Gaining in Popularity

All told, there were 1238 cars from outside Maine, a figure which shows convincingly that Maine is gaining

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popularity with motorists, because in 1918 the number was only 784 and in 1917 only 443. Many who were interviewed gave credit to the great road improvement that has been made in Maine in the past four or five years, which enables them to ride in comfort to many attractive places in Maine. Twenty-four states and provinces outside Maine were represented in this year's census, as against 12 a year ago.

What has already been done to improve the roads has brought a great deal of tourist traffic into Maine, and the extensive program now planned will, it is confidently expected, bring a great deal more to the more remote parts of the State. A bond issue of \$10,000,000 will be put before the people next month on a referendum. The proceeds of the bond issue, if it is accepted by the people, will be used for road construction. Aid from the federal government to the extent of \$3,000,000 will also be made available.

Leaders in the good roads movement contend that acceptance of the bond issue will mean a great gain in tourist traffic which will prove of immediate advantage to farmers in all parts of Maine.

APPEAL MADE ON BEHALF OF ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—General Torcon, a graduate of St. Cyr, the French Military Academy, a former general in the Russian Army, a veteran of all the European wars since 1912 and well-known Armenian leader, is now in Montreal and will later tour Canada and the United States on behalf of Armenia.

"Armenia has suffered in this war more than any allied or other nation," General Torcon said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "In spite of its geographical position, which did not permit of its receiving aid from the allied countries, Armenia has given in the Russian, British,

French, and American armies more than 100,000 officers and soldiers. The most tragic part of this situation is that the Armenians fought with courage for the common cause of the Allies on all fronts, but on account of the difficulties of transportation, could not concentrate their forces in Armenia itself. The sacrifices which Armenia imposed upon itself have not been sufficiently appreciated by the Peace Conference or else the political interests of the Old World have been placed before the duty of the Allies to help Armenia."

"I have come to the New World to preach a new life for a new Armenia. This new life cannot be accorded to unhappy Armenia but through a new and modern army. We have thousands and thousands of young Armenians in Canada and the United States who are full of enthusiasm and the desire to go to the aid of their country. The question now is one of organization. I have come to America to employ all my powers in the solution of this problem. I am fully confident that in Canada and the United States I shall find support and sympathy not only from the Armenians but from all Canadians and Americans who believe that to help Armenia to regain its independence and former prosperity is to carry out a work of justice and humanity."

GROWING DEMAND FOR MOSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BROCKVILLE, Ontario.—A lucrative trade is developing in this vicinity by an increasing demand for the moss that grows in abundance in the low-lying lands of Leeds and Grenville. The moss is sold by the cord and brings a good price, and is being used by nurserymen and florists to wrap around the roots of trees and plants and also around cut flowers as it holds moisture for a long period, thus preserving the freshness of what is packed in it. Several carloads have already been shipped to the United States, and it is expected that a big trade will be developed on the American side of the Great Lakes.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WE ANNOUNCE AN EARLY SHOWING OF
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In an exceptional selection, attractively priced, featuring the new Tans, new Chin-Chin models and the new soft edge styles.
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Here in Kansas City since 1907
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CLOTH MARKET

Reaction Brings About a Better Condition of Trade, Although Main Difficulty Lies in Lack of Sufficient Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—As was predicted by those of long experience in the textile industry, the reaction in primary and secondary cloth markets has already brought about a better condition of trade, and much of the speculation is being squeezed out. The possibility of demoralization and a serious crash in prices has passed, and although there are indications that prices are not likely to go a great deal higher, the demand for goods has proved strong enough to absorb nearly all offerings before unreasonably low levels were reached. One thing is certain, cotton goods men say, and that is that the excitement which was responsible for forcing prices upward at such a headlong rate has ceased. Buyers are no longer anticipating their wants for months ahead and buying accordingly, but they are calmly calculating now the smallest amount of goods that will cover their immediate needs, and placing orders very cautiously. There are some who declare they are convinced that it will be impossible to pass on to the retail counters the abnormally high prices that have prevailed for cotton goods, although every one seems to expect a good, steady trade throughout the fall months—a trade that will be able to stand sufficiently high prices to allow for a reasonable profit all along the line.

Affecting the Manufacturer

The change in market conditions has brought its trials to the manufacturer, although few of them are complaining about that, for they regard the improved condition of the market as worth the difficulties it causes them. For the last three months, complaints as to deliveries were useless and seldom made by the buyers for that reason. Rejections were not to be thought of and the manufacturers knew it, and so delivery dates had little meaning. Within the last two weeks, however, there has been a great change. Manufacturers are now making every effort to make deliveries on time and in accordance with the conditions of the bill of sale. There has been no disposition as yet among good buyers to reject shipments on this score, but they have been more inclined to insist on their rights. The manufacturers have had difficulties to surmount in speeding up deliveries because of the apparent indifference of labor. Higher wages, instead of spurring the workers on to greater efforts, have had the opposite effect and much time is now lost in "days off" and in vacations of a week or more. The shortage of help has made the mill men helpless to combat this, and they point out that the shorter hours, instead of being a benefit to the operatives are more or less of a liability because they allow time for dissipation of both strength and money. The high cost of living is rapidly becoming confused with the cost of high living, and meantime production is being allowed to lag. This in itself will help materially to raise the cost of commodities still higher, mill men point out, and unless the present tendency is curbed it is not unlikely that further demands for more wages may be made in order to enable the workers to pay their bills in their mad pursuit of pleasure.

Print Cloth Market

Gray goods of print cloth yarn construction have been quiet so far as first hands were concerned, sales being at a minimum and confined to styles that were not easily obtainable at second hand. Mill men were making little effort to secure business, and only in rare instances would they consider any concessions from the maximum price levels of several weeks ago. There was a temporary recovery in second-hand prices the middle of last week, but this was soon over and the market settled down to a waiting attitude.

Buyers of fine goods made from combed yarns have evidence of a renewed interest, and there was a greater volume of inquiry than for several weeks. Most interest centered in the fancy constructions, including a good many varieties of silk filled goods. Staple constructions such as lawns and voiles and the finer muslins were quiet, probably due to the fact that these goods could be bought in second-hand circles at lower prices than the mills were willing to consider.

Few of the manufacturers cared to take further business, even at full prices, but in scattered instances it was possible to place orders for late fall delivery provided they were of a type already being woven and could follow along after the completion of the orders now in process. In an effort to avoid friction with their weavers, mill men as a rule refused orders for weaves known to be difficult.

Yarns have been generally quiet, with a few sales of combed yarns for warp purposes at full prices, and a few others of carded southern yarns at slightly lower levels. There has been a steady flow of tire yarn business, but only a few of the mills have been willing to take it.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver 113 1/4, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 60 1/2, up 1/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	86	86	86	85
Am Can	49 1/2	51	49	51
Am Car & Fdry	124 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2
Am Int Corp	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Loco	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Smelters	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Sugar	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am T & T	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am Woolen	110	110	109	109 1/2
Atchafson	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89
Anacosta	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
B & O	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Beth Steel B	83	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
B R T	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Can Pacific	155 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	157 1/2
Cent Leather	92 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	94 1/2
Chic M & St P	41	42 1/2	41	42 1/2
China	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Corn Prod	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Crescent Steel	139	139 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2
Cuba Cane	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	79	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Erie	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Gen Motors	235 1/2	236 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2
Trans Oil	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Inspiration	59 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Mer Marine	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Mer Marine pfd	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Max Motor	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Mex Pet	174	174	170	172
Midvale	49 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	27	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Central	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
N Y N H & H	32	33 1/2	32	33 1/2
No Pacific	86 1/2	88	86 1/2	88
Pan Am Pet	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Pierces-Arrow	54 1/2	55	53 1/2	54 1/2
Reading	78	79 1/2	78	79 1/2
Rep I & S	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Roy Dyt N Y	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
Singer	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2
So Pacific	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Studebaker	105	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Texas & Pac	247	249	246	249
Trans Oil	42	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2
Union Pacific	125 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2
U S Food Prod	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
U S Rubber	120	120	118 1/2	119
U S Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
Westinghouse	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Wills-Over	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Woolen	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Total sales	703,400			

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
L L 4 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
L L 5 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
L L 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
L L 7 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
L L 8 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
L L 9 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
L L 10 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
L L 11 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
L L 12 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
L L 13 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
L L 14 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
L L 15 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
L L 16 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
L L 17 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
L L 18 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
L L 19 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
L L 20 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
L L 21 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
L L 22 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
L L 23 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
L L 24 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
L L 25 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
L L 26 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
L L 27 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
L L 28 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
L L 29 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
L L 30 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
L L 31 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
L L 32 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
L L 33 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
L L 34 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
L L 35 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
L L 36 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
L L 37 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
L L 38 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
L L 39 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
L L 40 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
L L 41 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
L L 42 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
L L 43 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
L L 44 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
L L 45 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
L L 46 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
L L 47 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
L L 48 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
L L 49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
L L 50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
L L 51 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
L L 52 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
L L 53 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
L L 54 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
L L 55 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
L L 56 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
L L 57 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
L L 58 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
L L 59 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
L L 60 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
L L 61 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
L L 62 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
L L 63 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
L L 64 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
L L 65 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
L L 66 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
L L 67 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
L L 68 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
L L 69 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
L L 70 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
L L 71 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
L L 72 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
L L 73 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
L L 74 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
L L 75 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
L L 76 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
L L 77 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
L L 78 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
L L 79 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
L L 80 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
L L 81 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
L L 82 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
L L 83 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
L L 84 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
L L 85 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
L L 86 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
L L 87 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
L L 88 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
L L 89 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
L L 90 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
L L 91 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
L L 92 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
L L 93 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
L L 94 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
L L 95 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
L L 96 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
L L 97 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
L L 98 1/2	1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1 1/2
L L 99 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2
L L 100 1/2	0	1 1/2	0	1 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s ..	97 1/4	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
City of Bordeaux 6s	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
City of Paris 6s ..	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Un King, 1919.....	98 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4
Un King 5 1/2s, 1921	98	98 3/4	98	98 1/4
Un King 5 1/2s, 1937	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 3/4

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HIGH SCORES IN THE WESTERN GOLF PLAY

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Former Chicago City Champion Turns in Low Card in Qualifying Round of Women's Annual Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Mrs. Melvin Jones, former city champion of Chicago, won low scoring honors in the qualifying play of the Women's Western Golf Association annual tournament yesterday at the Detroit Golf Club, with a total of 89 for 18 holes.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Chicago, twice former United States champion, finished second with 91, and Mrs. E. F. Byfield, Chicago, third with 92. The scoring was much higher than usual, because of a strong wind which swept the links throughout the play, while the intricate and exacting system of trapping proved a handicap to the women players. Six players with 100s tied for the last four positions in the championship flight, and in the play-off, Mrs. J. Worley, of Aurora, and Mrs. A. J. Harris, of Janesville, Wisconsin, were eliminated. Nineteen of the 23 who qualified for the first round championship flight matches to be played over 18 holes, today, are Chicago entries. Three Memphis women, Mrs. David Gault, Mrs. K. Duffield, and Mrs. R. P. Towner, will represent the South, in the first round. Four Michigan entries, two of them from Detroit, survived the qualifying ordeal. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has two in the first round, Miss Frances Hadfield, runner-up to Miss E. V. Rosenthal, last year's champion, who is not entered this year, and Mrs. H. Landauer.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Chicago, winner of the western title in 1916 and 1917, qualified with 101, much higher than her average score, as was the case of Miss Dorothy Klotz, the new Chicago city champion, who got in with a 100.

Miss Jones topped the field of 134 entries by shooting strong golf all the way. Her card, compared with the men's par, follows:

Mrs. Jones, Out 5 6 4 4 6 5 5 3 4 44
Par, 3 5 4 5 3 4 4 3 36
Mrs. Jones, In 5 5 5 4 6 7 4 4 5 59
Par, 4 3 3 4 5 3 4 5 4 37-73

The championship flight:
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 89
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Chicago, 91
Mrs. E. F. Byfield, Chicago, 92
Mrs. Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, 93
Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, 95
Mrs. E. E. Farwood, Chicago, 97
Miss J. Kinney, Cleveland, 98
Mrs. E. E. Farwood, Chicago, 99
Miss Elizabeth Klotz, Chicago, 100
Miss M. Miller, Grand Rapids, 100
Miss W. L. McDevitt, Detroit, 100
Miss Dorothy Klotz, Chicago, 101
Mrs. David Gault, Memphis, 101
Mrs. H. Foreman, Chicago, 101
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Chicago, 101
Miss V. Gardner, Chicago, 101
Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 101
Mrs. K. Duffield, Memphis, 101
Mrs. P. S. Noon, Chicago, 102
Mrs. W. H. Brown, Chicago, 102
Mrs. H. R. Kason, Chicago, 102
Mrs. H. McChesney, Toledo, 102
Mrs. H. Landauer, Milwaukee, 102
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Chicago, 102
Miss D. Higgs, Chicago, 102
Mrs. W. G. Deener, Chicago, 102
Mrs. S. Pritchard, Battle Creek, 102
Miss E. K. Banning, Cincinnati, 102
Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Chicago, 102
Mrs. H. M. Deavitt, Chicago, 102
Mrs. H. P. Towner, Memphis, 102
Mrs. L. P. Jones, Detroit, 102

HERRON AND PEACOCK WIN TROPHY PLAYOFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Oakmont Country Club—In the playoff of the tie for the American Golfers trophy held here S. D. Herron, the new United States amateur champion and his team mate, G. A. Peacock, won out over J. S. Dean, Atlanta, Georgia, and R. M. Haight, who were entered from the Princeton University golf team, finishing four strokes ahead of the Granite and Black players.

Herron and Peacock had a score of 75 while Dean and Haight required 79. Had Dean received more assistance from his partner, the Princeton pair would have had a chance to win, but Dean, who played fine golf, had to bear the brunt of the match. At the end of the first nine holes, Haight and Dean were four strokes behind, Peacock and Herron being out in 37 to their opponents' 41. Coming back each pair required 41. Peacock helped out Herron on three holes. It was Herron's remarkable putting that won the match. The two pairs who played off this afternoon were tied last week with a score of 72, which necessitated the playoff. The cards were:

Herron and Peacock—
Out 5 4 5 4 3 5 3 4 37
In 4 6 3 4 4 4 4 4 38-75
Haight and Dean—
Out 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 41
In 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 38-79

POSTPONE TENNIS PLAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—Owing to the rain on Sunday the turf on the tennis courts here was adjudged too heavy for championship matches in the United States lawn tennis singles tournament were postponed until today. The committee announced that the original schedule would be followed, although one day late.

COUNTRY CRICKET TEAM DRAWS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—On Friday the Middlesex County cricket team drew with Yorkshire and Saturday Sussex beat Northamptonshire by 7 wickets while Warwickshire suffered a 9-wicket defeat from Leicestershire. The Australians beat Essex by 309 runs.

U. S. RIFLEMEN WIN IN CABLE MATCH

Defeat English Marksmen by 94 Points in 20-Man Team Shoot at Caldwell

CALDWELL, New Jersey—The United States triumphed over England Sunday afternoon, winning the outdoor international small-bore rifle match.

The match was featured by remarkable shooting, and at times the big crowd of visitors had to be restrained from rushing upon the field and congratulating the marksmen. The United States had 20 men on its team against the same number representing Great Britain. The latter team made its scores a few days ago, sending the results by cable. The figures were kept a secret until the close of Sunday's match. The final score for the United States was 7617, with 7523 for England, out of a possible 8000.

Capt. E. Newitz of Great Britain, the only player in this country who had the official score of the Britishers, was on the range during the match. His figures showed the British average to be 376 out of 400 points for the men on his team, but it was not until the match was well along toward the finish that he intimated that if the marksmen kept up their remarkable shooting they would win.

Each man on the team was allowed 20 shots at the 50-yard range and 20 on the 100-yard range, using 22-caliber cartridges. Two schoolboys, A. M. Morgan and W. R. Stokes, the former holding the schoolboy championship of the United States, did exceptionally good work in the match. Mrs. E. Crossman, wife of the team captain, also made a very credible showing, turning in a score of 377. She is the only woman ever to have shot in an international team match. The winning team and the scores follow:

Capt. G. L. Wotkins, 391; A. M. Morgan, 388; N. H. Richard, 386; W. R. Stokes, 385; A. L. Hart, 385; P. Raymond, 385; J. E. Miller, 384; D. A. Peouner, 382; E. Rice, 382; Lieut. Commander W. A. Lee, 382; Marine Sergeant W. Andrews, 382; J. Remeu, U. S. M. C., 379; G. Chesley, 379; Commander R. E. Stewart, 377; Mrs. E. C. Crossman, 377; H. Denny, 376; A. Landensack, 375; J. Boles, 374; J. Schiering, 374; J. Wade, 373. Total, 7617. Average per man, 380 out of possible 400.

CONCLUDE TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

The 1919 Meeting Productive of Much Fine Tennis—No Championship Retained in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, England—The great lawn tennis meeting of 1919 at Wimbledon is now over and the home country is left with the reflection that not one of the five championships has been retained in the country. The triumph of the fortnight has been Australia's, with France sharing the distinction of providing the "stars" of the meeting. The victory of the two challengers for their respective singles championships, Miss Suzanne Lenglen and G. L. Patterson, over Mrs. Lambert Chambers and N. E. Brookes, is by now a matter of history, already made before the concluding day of the tournament.

On the last day there was as good tennis to be seen as ever there had been during the previous fortnight. The French lady champion was again in opposition to the former champion, this time in the ladies' doubles, in which Miss Lenglen had the assistance of Miss Ryan, her Californian opponent in the semi-final of the singles. The two together were the "irresistible force" before which Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Larcombe could not be "immovable." The game was no "run-away match," however, and went to the French and Californian alliance only by 2 sets to one. The scores were: 6-4, 5-7, and 6-3.

Before the King and Queen and Princess Mary on the same afternoon, P. O'Hara Wood and R. V. Thomas took the doubles championship against their Australian colleagues, Randolph Lycett and R. W. Heath. Their tennis was positively unequalled in the present tournament, so far as doubles play goes, and the conquerors of Brookes and Patterson won by three sets to one. The scores were: 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

In the mixed doubles, the Miss Ryan-Randolph-Lycett combination proved irresistible against Mrs. Chambers in alliance with A. D. Preble, the latter pair losing every game in the two sets. F. R. L. Crawford, a player of the sticking type, who has recently come to England from India, won the All England Plate against Max Woosnam, the Pooh-Bah of Cambridge athletics, two sets to one, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

EARLY FOOTBALL PRACTICE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—The arrangement for delaying the call-out of football candidates until the formal opening of college, which was agreed to by Williams, Amherst, and other colleges two years ago after the outbreak of war with Germany, may be dropped this season. It is expected that the colleges will return to the former system, which permitted the candidates to report a week early and thus enable them to prepare for the opening games.

The exact date for the start of Williams College's practice has not been announced, but it is likely to get under way about Sept. 10, which is a week before college opens. Under the plan in use for the last two years the field in their first games was played with hardly more than a week's drill.

MASS ATHLETICS FOR MICHIGAN

Novel Features of New System Expected to Bring Success—Interest Sought Toward Organizing Varsity Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Mass athletics, as planned at the University of Michigan during the coming year, will result in two new athletic marks or ratings which have never before received attention here. The record of the university as a whole, when the work of every individual is averaged, will be recorded, and the individual all-round athletic champion of the university will be determined through the various tests which will be given throughout the year.

While it is not expected that mass athletics will be made compulsory for the present, plans now under way insure the participation of a majority of the male students in at least one outdoor game during the year, while the newly organized championships are expected to attract greater attention from the students at large.

Elmer Mitchell, who will probably be in charge of the intramural athletic department, is preparing a year-round schedule which will provide for rival teams within the university at the same time that the records of all of the contestants are being used in "mail order" meets with outside institutions.

In addition to the team contests, individual tests will be made in all branches of athletics. At the end of the year these tests will be combined and the resulting totals will determine the all-round champion of the university.

No all-round championship has ever been held at Michigan, and it is believed that considerable interest will be aroused in the new event. A suitable trophy will be provided for the winner of the title. The nature of the tests will be such that ability in all lines will be necessary to win—strength tests, ability in throwing, kicking, jumping, running, and swimming, all being included. Tests in the various branches will continue throughout the year so that the system will result in year-round exercise for many men who have previously confined their work at college to the classroom.

Much is also expected at Michigan this year from the intramural department in swimming. This sport has never received serious attention in Ann Arbor, owing to the lack of a pool. The new Michigan Union Building is equipped with a swimming pool and the intramural department plans to use this in its swimming meets.

Up to the past two years Michigan had no varsity basketball team. It was largely owing to the interest aroused in interclass games that a varsity five was organized, and the success of the sport is now assured. University athletic authorities hope that the intramural department will arouse a similar interest in swimming so that varsity teams may be organized to compete with other western colleges in aquatic meets another year.

Hockey is another sport in which the intramural department may lead up to the formation of a varsity team. The whole system of interclass athletics at the university is to be built up this year with the idea of possible future varsity teams in mind. The primary aim of mass athletics is to reach men who would not otherwise take a sufficient amount of exercise while at college. The secondary aim will be to develop a system which will serve as a feeder to the varsity teams in all branches of sport. In the lines where Michigan now has no varsity teams it is hoped that interest will be stimulated by the intramural games to such an extent that varsity teams will be organized. Thus Michigan athletics will be broadened in both directions: students will have more games to play, and more students will take part in the games.

FINAL RESULTS IN VICTORY CHESS PLAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HASTINGS, England (Saturday)—Some of the best plays in the Victory Chess Congress tournament occurred in round 10 of the chief tournament when Winter beat Conde, queens pawn game, in 70 moves; Thames drew with Kostich, Petroff defense, 40 moves; Marchand beat Wahlteuch, four knights game, 74 moves; Cole lost to Yates, Ruy Lopez 41 moves. Results in the minor tournament were: Mackenzie lost to Speyer, Caro Kann opening; Gibaud drew with Oskam, Ruy Lopez 42 moves. In the British ladies' play, Mrs. Rogers drew with Mrs. Sollas, Caro Kann opening; Miss Cotton drew with Mrs. Houlding, French defense.

In round 11, the last in the chief tournament, Mitchell beat Cole, Petroff defense 34 moves; Conde lost to Speyer, queens pawn game 54 moves; Kostich beat Winter, queens pawn game 28 moves; Olland drew with Thomas, Ruy Lopez 42 moves. Wahlteuch lost to Capablanca, queen's pawn game 52 moves; Yates beat Marchand, Ruy Lopez 36 moves. In the final round in the minor tournament, Sergeant lost to Gibson, Ruy Lopez 56 moves, his first loss; Sawyer drew with Price, queen's gambit declined 30 moves; Wardhaugh lost to Mackenzie, Caro Kann opening 31 moves; Boyce beat Miller, Sicilian defense 41 moves. This was the Queenslander's best win, and was played in fine style. Germann lost to Gibaud, four knights 20 moves. In the ladies' tournament, Mrs. Anderson beat Mrs. Rogers, center counter game 48 moves; Miss Gooding drew with Miss Stirling, king's gambit declined 52 moves; Miss Price lost to Mrs. Houlding by default; Mrs. Mitchell lost to Mrs. Roe, irregular opening 27 moves; Mrs. Houlding beat Mrs. Stevenson; Ruy Lopez 67 moves.

The final scores of the chief tournament were: Capablanca first, prize \$300, score—10½; Kostich second, prize \$250, score 9½; Thomas and Yates divide third and fourth prizes, total \$350, scores 7. Other scores, Mitchell 5½; Wahlteuch 5½; Olland 4½; Scott 4½; Marchand 4; Conde 3½; Winter 3; Cole 1½.

Finals in the minor tournament were: Sergeant first, prize \$125, 9½; Speyer second, prize \$75, 7½; Miller and Price divide third and fourth, prizes total \$75, 7. Other scores were: Gibaud 6½; Mackenzie 6; Saunders 5½, and 1 to finish; Gibson 5½; Oskam 3½, and 1 to finish; Wardhaugh 1½.

In the British ladies' championship, first prize \$40 and gold medal won by Mrs. Houlding. Other prizes not yet decided owing to unfinished game. The scores: Mrs. Anderson 7, Mrs. Roe 7, Mrs. Sollas 6½ and 1 to finish, Mrs. Mitchell 6½, Mrs. Stevenson 6, Mrs. Houlding 5½, Miss Price 4, Mrs. Gooding 4, Miss Stirling 4, Miss Cotton 2½ and 1 to finish; Miss Price lost 5 by default.

CLOSE SCORES IN THE AMERICAN

With Exception of Cleveland, Winners Only Lead by Single Run in Monday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	72	40	.642
Cleveland	63	47	.572
St. Louis	59	51	.536
New York	58	51	.532
Boston	51	59	.463
Washington	48	58	.387
Philadelphia	28	80	.259

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 5, Detroit 4
New York 6, Chicago 5
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 0
St. Louis 4, Washington 3

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland

RED SOX DEFEAT DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—The Boston Red Sox won from the Detroit Tigers 5 to 4. A sixth-inning rally was the deciding factor for the Red Sox. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 11—5 12 0
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4 9 2

Batteries—Russell and Walters; Leonard, Ayres and Birmingham. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly.

NEW YORK DEFEATS WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Americans won a closely contested game from the Chicago White Sox Monday, 6 to 5. The White Sox made brilliant efforts in the last two innings to turn the tide, but failed. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 1 4 1 0 0 0—8 13 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—5 11 0

Batteries—Thormalen and Ruel; James, Laudermilk, Rugan and Schaik. Umpires—Nallin and Hildebrand.

CLEVELAND WINS 12 TO 0

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Indians toyed with the Philadelphia Athletics Monday defeating them 12 to 0. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....1 1 1 1 1 0 2 3—12 17 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1

Batteries—Uble and O'Neill; Thomas; Kinney, Johnson and McAvoy. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS WIN 4 TO 3

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Browns defeated the Washington Americans Monday 4 to 3 as the result of a ninth-inning rally. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4 7 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 8 0

Batteries—Shocker and Seaver; Shaw, Johnson and Picinich. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

ONLY ONE GAME IN THE NATIONAL

Postponements for All but Cincinnati-Philadelphia Clash and Only Second Game of That

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	79	24	.699
New York	68	39	.635
Chicago	60	48	.555
Pittsburgh	52	55	.485
Brooklyn	52	55	.485
Boston	40	63	.388
St. Louis	39	66	.371
Philadelphia	28	67	.361

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis vs. Brooklyn, postponed
Chicago vs. Boston, postponed
Pittsburgh vs. New York, postponed

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston
Pittsburgh at New York
Cincinnati at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Brooklyn

CINCINNATI REDS WIN, 7 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After the first game of what had been planned as a double-header had been postponed because of rain Monday, the Philadelphia Nationals and Cincinnati Reds were enabled to play. The contest was won by the Reds, 7 to 3. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 0 5 0 0—7 6 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 9 0

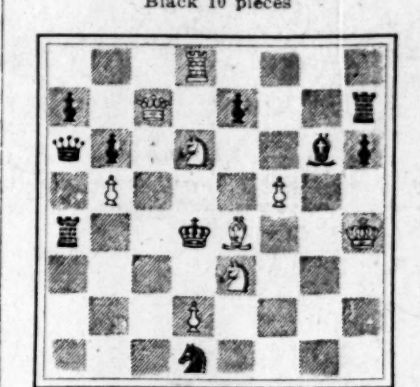
Batteries—Reuther, Ring and Wingo; Smith and Traggason. Umpires—Klem and Emshie.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 81

Mate to last week's, the Wkt. wheel—lateral.

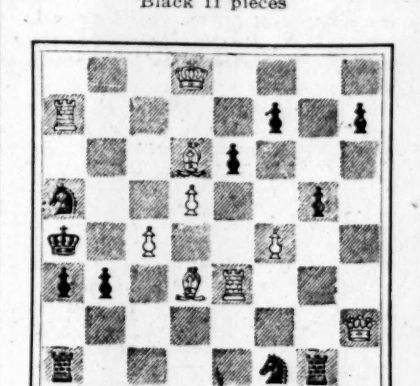
By J. C. J. Wainwright
Black 10 pieces



White 9 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 82

By T. M. Brown
Black 11 pieces



White 9 pieces
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

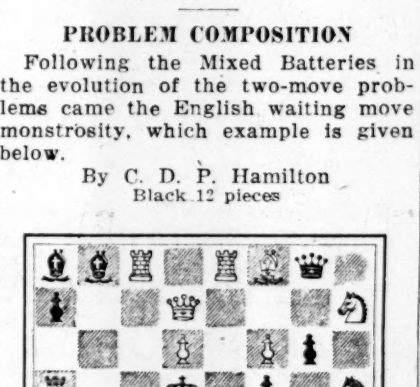
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 79. B-Q7
No. 80. 1. BxP K-Q1
2. B-B3ch
3. P-B5
4. Kt-B2ch
5. Kt-K6 or Q6th
6. Q-B3ch
7. Comp. Q-KKt
8. Kt-K6 or Q6th
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99. Kt-K6 or Q6th
100. Kt-K6 or Q6th

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Following the Mixed Batteries in the evolution of the two-move problems came the English waiting move monstrosity, which example is given below.

By C. D. P. Hamilton
Black 12 pieces



White 13 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

NOTES

The Indianapolis (Indiana) Championship Cup Tourney was held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. with 19 contestants divided into three classes: Seniors, Majors, and Minors. The three winners respectively of each of the classes, Mr. Charles H. Moore, Mr. F. M. Lewis, and Mr. Rudolph Hausman, played a three-cornered match, with Mr. Charles H. Moore by victories over the other two earning the right to have his name engraved on the silver cup and becoming Indiana state champion.

Capablanca, before leaving Cuba for England contested 24 opponents simultaneously at the Central Gallego Club, winning all the games.

The Kent Chess Association, England, has announced the acquisition of the following additional vice-presidents: Lord Hollenden, D. L. J. P. of Tonbridge; the Very Rev. John Storrs, Dean of Rochester; Mr. William Boote, major of Margate; Mr. William R. Cobay, major of Hythe; Mr. Alfred Thompson, Orpington; Sir B. G. Elliott, Deal; Sir Douglas Fox, J. P., Sevenoaks; and Mr. C. Foster Clark, Mayor of Maidstone.

The tournament for the championship of Aragón will be played at the Casino de Zaragoza, in October, for which all Spanish chess players are eligible. The first prize will be 750 pesetas.

The latest reports from the Hastings tournament show Capablanca leading and Kostich second with 9½ and 8½ scores respectively.

The following game was contested by Capablanca at St. Petersburg in 1913:

White Capablanca Black Dus-Chotimirsky

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3. B-K15 P-QR3
4. B-R4 Kt-B3
5. Castles P-QK4
6. R-K Kt-Q3
7. B-K13 P-Q3
8. P-QB3 Kt-QR4
9. P-QB4 P-QB4
10. P-Q4 Kt-B3
11. Kt-KB Kt-B3
12. Kt-QB BxP
13. PxP B-K15
14. P-Q5 Kt-Q5
15. B-Q3 Castles
16. B-K3 Q-R-B
17. BxKt P-B4
18. P-KR4 Kt-K3
19. PxP BxKt
20. P-KR3 BxKt
21. QxR Kt-Q2
22. Kt-B Kt-B4
23. P-QK4 Kt-R5

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MINERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The strike of the
miners at Cobalt still continues and
practically the whole town is in idleness.
The men are insistent on an eight-hour day, recognition of the
union, and collective bargaining. They
complain bitterly of the employers' refusal
to meet in conference either themselves
or representatives of the government.
Following a communication from the
insurance companies that special
measures should be taken to guard
the mines from the danger of fire,
the local miners' union has agreed to
the employment of watchmen.

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Jas. J. Kelley, Manager

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"TRIMMED IN SCARLET,"
THE GLOBE, LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Trimmed in Scarlet," drama by William Hurlbut, presented at the Globe Theater, London. The cast:

Reverend Wayne Frank Edmund
David Ebbing Scott Sunderland
Benjamin Ebbing William Birchall
Charles Knight Clifford Heatherley
Archer Kingston F. Kinney Felle
Evelyn Ray Raymond
Janitor Bert Lester
Mollie Todd Jeanette Miller
Mrs. Kippa Hetta Bartlett
Owen Kennedy Betty Potter
Sally Pierce Barbara Bruce
Nursemaid Ada Clifford
Housemaid May Hase-Wells
Maid to Cordelia Freda Gerrard
Cordelia Violet Vanbrugh

LONDON, England.—This performance is a study in stage technique and those actors and actresses who want to know to what heights of technical perfection their art can be brought should lose no time in visiting the Globe. Here Miss Violet Vanbrugh has returned to town in a piece called "Trimmed in Scarlet" by William Hurlbut. And certainly a better medium hardly could have been chosen for her reappearance, for the piece from start to finish is a brilliant scherzo written entirely for the soloist and dependent totally, abjectly, upon that one's capabilities. This was shown forcibly in the moments when the principal actress was absent from the stage.

Miss Vanbrugh's Reception

The reception that greeted Miss Vanbrugh's entrance was full, spontaneous, genuine. London does not forget, and it must have done Miss Vanbrugh good to know it once more. Perhaps it put her on her mettle, for she has never played with greater skill and insight. Furthermore, having played her part for some time in the provinces, her work was unaffected by the importance of the occasion and was beautifully finished in every detail.

The milieu of Mr. Hurlbut's play is New York, but happily the English players left the over-sea accent to the imagination, thus procuring a uniformity of speech, even if robbing the piece of additional humors for our American visitors!

The reclaiming power of the maternal instinct is presented as the main theme of the piece. Cordelia Ebbing, selfish, impulsive, cynical, independent, has left her husband and baby boy early in her married life—from a sheer sense of boredom. When the curtain goes up several women are discussing her and finding chief fault that the man Kingston, with whom she ran away, was a bigger bore than Ebbing. There had been other admirers and Cordelia's reputation was in tatters. But, as she explained on her arrival, "she had the name but not the game," and one after another had bored her long before the point of reciprocity. One lady of the party chose to believe the worst of her and maddened by Cordelia's callous wit and magnificent manner, pours out a torrent of accusations. This draws out young David Ebbing as champion of the much maligned mother and son being at the time mutually unconscious of this relationship.

A Son's Faith

But David is in worse trouble over his mother's good name than that. Having a period, instinctive faith in her, though he had never seen her since she left for Europe, he pays a large sum of money to keep a scurrilous article about his mother out of a New York yellow journal. To do it he pilfers \$6000 from his firm's treasury over which he presides; but the arrangements he has made to repay do not materialize before a discovery seems inevitable.

Revealing herself to her son at his flat, she draws from him the confession of the whole affair. The dormant sense of maternal love and protection is fully aroused. The raising of the money leads to an intensely dramatic situation. Cordelia is engaged to be married to one Reverend Wayne, an echo of a boy and girl attachment, but his friend, Charles Knight, employer of David Ebbing, comes to test the honesty of the woman who would "ruin" his friend, and flagrantly insults her. Having to choose, she sees, between losing a husband or a son, she demands \$6000 as the price of her giving up the former. David's theft, however, is discovered by Knight before David can replace the funds. But just as things are looking their blackest, Knight declares he had only been playing a game and that he not only understood his friend's fidelity to such a brave and brilliant woman—or sentiments to that effect—but exonerated the son for the means he had employed to shield her name.

The story is cruder than it plays, thanks to Miss Vanbrugh and the author's sense of humor. Time and again the dramatist comes to his own rescue when things tend toward the mawkish, though there are moments of real tenderness and charm in the play, as when the son "finds his mother's name" and all that is attached to the part, without a single domestic qualification in her experience. Miss Vanbrugh's handling of these maternal episodes (amusing the house immensely by mending socks with needle and cotton) was a consummate piece of art, for she never lost the portrait of the untamed, restless, erratic specimen of the fashionable world, as witnessed again in the clever scene of her flare-up in French with her maid.

To those accustomed to the new "fashionable" manner of acting, Miss Vanbrugh's finely worked and chiseled portrait may seem cold and artificial. As a matter of fact it is artificiality that has been brought to such perfection as to reach through

art and technique both the natural and spontaneous. In other words real acting—real characteristics. The principal figure was well supported, particularly in the matter of the son by Mr. Scott Sutherland as David, who kept it mostly where it might have been mawkish, and in the part of Knight, cleverly done by Mr. Clifford Heatherley, who is responsible for the whole production at the Globe Theater.

EXAMINATIONS AT
THE CONSERVATOIREBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Each year in July the examinations of the Conservatoire, especially those in tragedy, comedy, and lyrical declamation, stimulate in the heart of the art-loving public a fervent hope that some genius possessed of a genuine artistic temperament may be discovered amongst the competitors.

This year, the competition for tragedy revealed the fact that France suffers from a lack of tragedians of both sexes. The students of the tragedy classes of the Conservatoire indicated little knowledge of French classical art, and even a miscomprehension of the spirit of Corneille and Racine, from whose masterpieces had been chosen the scenes in which they were called upon to play. The performers appeared convinced that the tragedies of these classical authors were mere pretexts for vociferating and gesticulating wildly, and do not seem in the least to have penetrated the inner thought of France's greatest tragic authors.

One candidate, Perdon, revealed the promise of a future artist. He obtained a second prize. No first prize was awarded to men. He took the rôle of Auguste in "Cinna," and sought to express the sense of Corneille's verses, whilst avoiding a common pitfall of developing a monotonous singsong adopted by many young artists. He strove on the contrary to preserve the full musical value. But he lacked strength, emotion, depth, and seemed voluntarily to restrain himself.

De Rignot, a pupil of Paul Mounet, appeared in his aviator's uniform; he wore many decorations so that it was very natural that he should strive to interpret the rôle of a hero, Achilles. He possesses a fine physique and a deep-toned voice, but has no command of the art of gesticulation, and conveys little nobility and sensibility into his impersonation. He obtained a second award. Pierre Bayle, of the Georges Berr class, possesses on the contrary the sense of poetry, and lacks neither emotion nor intelligence, but is wanting as yet in strength.

Nine of the women candidates obtained a first prize. Mile. Dalaur, who was awarded a second prize last year, failed to obtain a higher reward because, although she played with a real intelligence in the fourth act of "Andromaque," she lacked decision. But her interpretation places her in advance of the other candidates.

The competition of comedy was slightly less disappointing. The candidates all appeared extremely scrupulous, studious, and animated with much good will, but for the most part were lacking in talent or temperament. They seemed to have systematically eliminated all individuality from their acting—even defects—and to aim at being mere pallid reflections of the masters.

A few, however, deserve mention. Including Jacquin, who acted in "On de Badine pas avec l'Amour," by de Musset, and was both elegant and juvenile, and Gardanne in "La Tricorne Enchantée," and Mile. pinaud in the score of Agnes in "L'Ecole des Femmes." Mile. Seigel, in "L'Ami Fritz," Reichenberg's great success, and Mile. Dehacol, in "La Princesse Georges," by Dumas fils.

The competition for lyrical declamation was certainly far superior to those for tragedy and comedy. Mme. Viode, who sang "Patrie," revealed true dramatic qualities and would appear most certainly to have a brilliant operatic career before her. She has a superb voice, and possesses a remarkable sense of the stage, its requirements and possibilities.

Mlle. Glen acted with comprehension in the rôle of Dido in "Les Troyens." Mile. Bayle, Balancier, Reville, and Estève, were listened to with sympathy and pleasure. MM. Peyre and Pastouret did good work. M. Mazens won first prize for his part in "Boris Godounov," and Laplace, who has a deep bass voice, unfortunately chose the rôle of Guido in "Monna Vanna," which was written for a baritone, so that he was not at his best.

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE

The Hollywood Community Theater, Los Angeles, California, has closed a successful first season, under the direction of Miss Neely Dickson. An article in the Theatre Arts Magazine states that six productions were made, comprising 22 one-act plays, for a total of 24 nights, to an attendance for the season of 4500 persons. Fifty-one different players assumed rôles in these productions. Plays given included "Food" and "The Land of the Free," by William C. DeMille, "How He Lied to Her Husband," by George Bernard Shaw, "Catherine Parr," by Maurice Baring, "Trifles," by Susan Glaspell, "The Tents of the Arabs," by Lord Dunsany, "The Neighbors," by Zona Gale, second act of "The Tragedy of Nan," by John Masefield, "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory, "The Hour Glass," by William Butler Yeats, "Nettie," by George Ade. According to the Los Angeles Express Miss Alina Barnsdall has given to the Hollywood Community Theater a site for a new building. The present stage and auditorium have been outgrown in their first season.

W. B. YEATS AND THE
ABBNEY THEATREBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Irish dramatic art may be said to be bound up with the Abbey Theater in Dublin. There are other theaters and music halls in Dublin, and picture houses galore, but the visitor who wants to see Irish "as she is played" must go to the Abbey. In the Abbey repertory are plays many and various; and the general opinion is that these plays are unique. The theater may seem small and dingy,

tional question has been settled, even when it is not political.

"Does the Abbey give foreign masterpieces like 'The Cherry Orchard'?" was next asked.

"Our practice," said Mr. Yeats, "has been to leave such pieces to companies like the Gaiety Theater in Hardwicke Street. We have had such a mass of Irish plays that it is difficult to make time for outside work. We have, however, adopted the practice of giving foreign masterpieces occasionally, which have some relation to the work of our drama. If, for instance, our dramatists were writing the same classes of life described by Tchekoff, we would probably have played 'The



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

William Butler Yeats

and the scenery badly painted and crude, but once the play has started all this is forgotten, and you are in the country with the Irish peasant at home.

The name of W. B. Yeats is always associated with the Abbey Theater and its plays, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought out the poet-dramatist recently and was fortunate enough to find him on the eve of his departure for his home in Galway. Asked to give a story of his connection with the Abbey, Mr. Yeats said: "We started by bringing players over from England about 1902 to perform plays in Dublin, and we planned to give a dramatic festival once a year. Later we were joined by a small company of Irish players which was started by W. Fay.

Starting the Abbey

"Lady Gregory, Synge, and I, became choosers of the plays and also became dramatic authors ourselves. Then Miss Horniman bought the old Mechanics Theater, which was modified into the present Abbey Theater building, and endowed it for a few years. My own brother was full of sorrow when he heard it was the Mechanics Theater we had changed, as unknowingly we had destroyed one of his favorite haunts. Some one else once described to me a competition in eating hot dumplings which was held there. The contestants ate them with their hands tied behind their backs, and the winner on the occasion described owed his victory to his presence of mind in first smashing the dumpling with his forehead.

"There is no subsidy now, and the theater has paid its way since 1910. Again and again we have lost players, but others have taken their places; a theater like this must lose players, for as they become accomplished they get offers, generally from America; and if they did not go, there would be no way of giving promotion. The greatest blow we had was four or five years ago when we lost Miss Sarah Allgood, Miss Magee, and two other women players, who entered other companies playing Peg in 'Peg o' My Heart.' This was too many to lose at once and left us poor in feminine talent for a long time. Then Arthur Sinclair broke off in 1916, taking some other players with him, and just lately we have lost Fred O'Donovan, so the new company is only now shaping.

New Comedy Preparing

"We have an excellent comedy in preparation, called 'Brady,'" he replied. "It is gay and good humored. Most of our comedy is not good humor; we are a bitter country and among our comedians only Lady Gregory can be merry and hurt no one. We have too many conditions which we want to change, not to be bitter. 'Brady,' however, is an exception. It hurts no one and is genuine comedy; I mean it is not an imitation. As a rule when one of our comedies is not bitter it does not sound merry to my ears, for it is conventional.

"For some reason we get no plays with good love-making scenes, and some time ago we sent a circular to our dramatists begging them to drop the subject of love between men and women altogether. They did so, I think, with considerable relief. Our comedy will keep tiller till our na-

Cherry Orchard'; and certainly if they were founding their plays on him as a model.

Influence of Molière

"When Lady Gregory and Synge were first writing, we performed a number of Molière's plays, because both the writers, especially Lady Gregory, were indebted to Molière or to his immediate French predecessors. Synge found his first hint for 'The Well of the Saints' in a pre-Molière French farce, 'The Kiltartan Mollie.' Lady Gregory's translation into the dialect of her neighborhood, is certainly the most accurate translation of Molière in English; the only one—and I have looked through a good many—which is vital speech.

"Are the Abbey plays confined entirely to peasant life?" was the next question.

"No," Mr. Yeats explained; "our plan is to encourage our dramatists to write plays about every kind of Irish life which has any Irish quality. We are content to leave the international drama, which differs least from country to country, to the English touring companies, who play it better and can pay more for it. The more markedly Irish the characteristics, the easier it is to write original drama about them, and one is less tempted to copy what some one else has done.

Synge's Remark

"Synge once said to me 'that the style is created by the shock of new material.' Gradually, however, as our dramatists exhaust their interest in that which is most markedly Irish, they must study the classes where the Irish characteristics are more mixed with international qualities. We are going also to produce a powerful play dealing with the Labor movement in Ireland, but then Irish Labor is more like Labor elsewhere, and the Connaught countryman is like the Yorkshire farmer."

The Gaiety Theater, as mentioned by Mr. Yeats, caters for the ordinary drama and presents London touring companies during every week. An annual affair at the Gaiety is the visit of the D'Oyley Carte Opera Company, generally for three weeks, with a full repertory of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera. For these performances the house is full to overflowing every night and for every matinee, and the queue for the galleries stretches a quarter of the way down Grafton Street a couple of hours before the doors are open.

The Abbey, which always closes in the summer, reopens in August, and one of Lord Dunsany's plays, "A Night at an Inn," will be played during the Horse Show week. Other new plays will be "Brady," mentioned above, which is by Miss Casey, W. B. Yeats' "Player Queen," which has been acted by The Stage Society in London, and "The Labor Leader," by Corkery. In addition, of course, many old favorites in the Abbey repertory will be given.

AMERICAN NOTES

"Clothes and the Woman," a comedy by George Paston, is to be given its first American performance on the evening of Aug. 28 at the Copley Theater, Boston, opening the Henry Jewett Players' fourth season at that house. The Arlington Theater, Boston, formerly the Castle Square Theater, is to open on the evening of Aug. 29 with John Craig again as lead-

ing man and manager of a stock company which will have Miss Mary Young (Mrs. John Craig) as leading woman. The company will include Miss Rose Coghlan, Charles Dalton, William H. Powell, Arthur Eldred, and A. Roberts. The first offering is "Prisoner of the World," a post-war drama by Miss Margaret Mayo and Henry James Forman.

The Imperial and Victoria Theaters, Chicago, are to be opened with stock companies which will exchange playhouses each week, giving each company two weeks in each play.

Dumont's Minstrels are to continue in Philadelphia this season under the management of Emmett Welch.

IAN HAY'S "TILLY
OF BLOOMSBURY"By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Tilly of Bloomsbury," a comedy by Mr. Ian Hay, adapted from his novel, "Happy-go-Lucky," produced by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard at the Apollo Theater, London. The cast:

Abel Mainwaring Fred Lewis
Mr. Milroy Bellenden Clarke
Sylvia Kathleen Davies
Lady Marian Mainwaring, Marie Illington
Rev. Adrian Rylands Lawrence Hanray
Constance Damer Violet Graham
Richard Geoffrey Kerr
Tilly Mary Glynn
Percy Frank Hector
Amelia Ena Grossmith
Grandma Banks Marie Wright
Mr. Metha Ram Griffith Humphreys
Mrs. Welwyn Nellie Hodson
Lucien Welwyn Allan Aynesworth
Mr. Stillbottle Arthur Bourchier
Mr. Pumpherson David Clarkson

LONDON, England.—The new play comes a little too late to claim any credit for novelty. Its principal theme, social contrast, has been forestalled in the pieces running now at the Criterion ("Our Mr. Hepburn" and "The Temporary Gentleman"). Although as an author of the novel, "Happy-go-Lucky," from which "Tilly of Bloomsbury" is adapted, Mr. Ian Hay may have been before the others. But, like all who touch the subject for comedy, Mr. Hay has not the courage to go the whole distance. There is always some mitigating circumstance to make the situation pleasant to all parties and, keep the conclusion within the rosy promise of stage romance.

Social Climbing Made Easy

If the hero, for instance, aspires "above his station": he is all that manly beauty, wit, and honor should be. If he looks down from the social heights of Mayfair and sees his love in the workaday world below, she is all that any class would be proud to own—fair of face and speech, loving, courageous, and wise. In short, your hero or heroine is never up against anything unpleasant; for the other side is always rounded off to spare the jabs. The shocks invariably proceed therefore only from the clash of relatives, and the contrast of their habits and customs forms the humor and entertainment of such plays, leaving the course of true love to trickle its way, undisturbed even among the rocks.

What a dramatist dare not do is to make the heroine, though a really nice girl, as common as the relations who so appall "his" people—or vice versa—and still keep the same happy and promising conclusion to the play. Take Tilly, now: could any young man in his senses have dropped so charming and modest a maiden after winning her precious affection? Richard Mainwaring (Manning, please!) did not intend to, and frankly takes her down to Shotley Beauchamp (Beecham, please!) to introduce her as his bride-to-be to his father and his mother, Lady Marian. The story of the bus top-umbrella meeting was not a promising start, and little Tilly would have been allied to, in a pathetic effort to rise to the occasion the Welwyns, urged by Tilly, prepare an elaborate fabric of deception. The "apartments" sign is taken down; all dress in their Sunday best; "Granny" is bundled out of the way; Mrs. Welwyn takes a lesson in aspiration from her younger daughter.

A Cockney in Mayfair

Now Percy jabs in these surroundings. He is meant to. One winces with Lady Marian at his high-spirited jocularly which Dick finds so "im-mense," and "Percy" himself opines "not 'alf." But no less out of their setting are the Mainwaring when they pay a visit to the Welwyns in Russell Square to discover further what manner of people their son would have them allied to. In a pathetic effort to rise to the occasion the Welwyns, urged by Tilly, prepare an elaborate fabric of deception. The "apartments" sign is taken down; all dress in their Sunday best; "Granny" is bundled out of the way; Mrs. Welwyn takes a lesson in aspiration from her younger daughter.

Finally, the broker's man, who had been put in that very day, is pressed into the service and put into misfit evening clothes as the butler. He is a tattered old vagabond, but game for the part, having been on the stage, moving in back legs of pantomime elephants. You see him conning his part, which is written out for him, each time he opens the door. Indeed, Mr. Stillbottle and his drolleries are an important adjunct to the play, as can be gathered by having Mr. Arthur Bourchier cast for the part, of which, it may be added, he makes a masterly little comic sketch. Needless to say, the whole structure of deceit soon topples down; Granny bursts in and indignantly finds "company." Mother drops an "h"; the two lodgers from upstairs dash in with a free fight. Further concealment being impossible, Mr. Welwyn explains the whole situation in a suave and courtly manner, he having been at college with Mainwaring and later a professor at

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The interlacing of interests and managements in the London theaters and productions has quite a kaleidoscopic effect on dramatic doings. The second edition of "Hello, America!" having failed to make good, a vacuum occurred in the compressed area of West End theaterland, and "Monsieur Beaucaire" from the Prince's was rushed in to fill the gap. This, of course, created a space at the Prince's which was duly filled in by "Business Before Pleasure" from the Savoy. The Savoy, of course, is not allowed to remain void a minute longer than necessary, consequently on the very day it shows the door to the popular Potash and Perlmutter piece, it opens it to a somewhat new venture in the form of a talented band of entertainers under the title of "Les Rouges et Noirs." The members of this company were brought together by Capt. Elliot Makeham and have won their experience and their spurs giving entertainments at the front. They were officially recognized at the War Office. Their program will consist of songs, dances, sketches, and burlesques. These players coming from no theater, or "snowball of vacancies" came to an end.

These moves, however, cause such a clash of interests that solicitors are kept rather busy qualifying the statements of the innocent scribe who chronicles the event in his own way. It generally takes the form of a "litigation pending." But happily a phrase has come into being which is having the most unifying effect, and though it takes up a little more space on the bills and program it satisfies all parties and keeps the matter out of court. This phrase is the explication, "By arrangement with," or "In conjunction with," or "By permission of," with sometimes a "special" thrown in to emphasize the graciousness of the coadjutor.

The next production at the Atham-bra, which was to have been called "All Aboard," has now been named "Eastward Ho!" Perhaps because the people in the play converse in the Calro from different parts of the globe. The piece is not quite a revue, nor yet a musical play, but a type of the former connected by a thread of a story. Miss Peggy Kurton and Miss Violet Lorraine will be the principal ladies.

Mr. Harold Brighouse's new play, "The Bantam V. C.," has ended its brief career at the St. Martin's Theater, having failed to draw the public. For the same reason Miss Lillah McCarthy has withdrawn from the Kingsway Theater "The Bishop's Night Out," which was originally called "St. George and the Dragons."

Mr. Robert Courtneidge will enter the London lists again as manager (will he ever be forgotten as being the one who gave us "The Arcadians") and will produce at the Haymarket Theater, on Sept. 2, a new American play called "Daddies." Of course, other people's names come into it, and Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. Millson Kid are among those whose interests will be represented by a line on program and bill.

Miss Viola Tree, who, "by permission of C. B. Cochran," will take possession of the Aldwych Theater from October, will not be seen on its boards in the opening stages of her tenancy, as she is under contract to appear in a new play at Wyndham's Theater with Gerald du Maurier. Miss Tree has therefore arranged with Capt. Basil Dean to produce a new play by Arnold Bennett at this theater in due course.

The conference of the theater, organized by the newly formed British Drama League, is being held in co-operation with a number of theatrical and Shakespearean societies at Stratford-upon-Avon from Aug. 15 to 29. The Conservatoire National is sending a delegation from Paris to take part in the proceedings and Lord Burnham, who will preside at the session, will welcome the visitors. Among the speakers who are to appear during the two weeks' conference will be the Bishop of Birmingham, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Ben Greet, Sir Israel Gollencz, Miss A. E. F. Horniman, Mr. J. B. Pagan, Mr. Granville Barker, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, Mr. Lewis Casson, Mr. Athole Stewart, and Mr. Bridges Adams—all names that go to show the sincerity of purpose of the new Drama League.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Actors Equity Association offers a new bill this week at the Lexington Theater. Besides an extraordinary roster of talent, such as no manager could hope to present on a salary basis, there will be for an outstanding feature a presentation of the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" acted by Miss Ethel Barrymore and Conway Tearle.

Announcement is made by John D. Williams of the presentation next Monday at the Comedy Theater of "Up From Nowhere," a new comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. Norman Trevor is to have the leading rôle. This play is announced for performance this week in Washington.

Fortune Gallo is to present light opera in English for four weeks at the Shubert Theater, beginning Sept. 1, starting with "The Mikado."

Daly's Theater, which has been in disuse for two years, is to be refurbished and opened as a motion picture house.

THE HOME FORUM



Sunrise on the Thames

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

But now this mighty flood, upon his voyage past.
(That found how with his strength his beauties still increased,
From where brave Windsor stood on tip-toe to behold
The fair and goodly Thames, so far as ere he could,
With kindly houses crowned, of more than earthly pride,
Upon his either banks, as he along doth glide)
With wonderful delight doth his long course pursue,
Where Outlands, Hampton Court, and Richmond he doth view,
Then Westminster the next great Thames doth entertain;

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That vaunts her palace large, and her most sumptuous fane:
The land's tribunal seat that challenges for hers,
The crowning of our kings. . . .
Then goes he on along by that more beauteous strand,
Expressing both the wealth and bravery of the land.
(So many sumptuous bowers within so little space
The all-beholding sun scarce sees in all his race.)
And on by London leads, which like a crescent lies,
Whose windows seem to mock the star-befreckled skies;
Besides her rising spires, so thick themselves that show,
As do the bristling reeds within his banks that grow.
There sees his crowded wharfs, and people-pestered shores,
His bosom overspread with shoals of laboring oars.
With that most costly bridge that doth him most renown,
By which he clearly puts all other rivers down.

Hamilton's College Days

Before the year of 1773 was out Mr. Barber pronounced him ready for college, and his choice being Princeton, he presented himself to Dr. Witherspoon and demanded a special course which would permit him to finish several years sooner than if he graduated from class to class. He knew his capacity for conquering mental tasks, and having his way to make in the world, had no mind to waste years and the money of his relatives at college. Dr. Witherspoon, who had long been deeply interested in him, examined him privately and pronounced him equal to the heavy burden he had imposed upon himself, but doubted if the board of trustees would consent to so original a plan. They would not. Hamilton, nothing daunted, applied at King's College, and found no opposition there. He entered as a private student, attached to no particular class, and with the aid of a tutor began his customary annihilation of time, entering upon a course of logic, ethics, mathematics, history, chronology, rhetoric, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, modern languages, and belles-lettres. . . .

King's was a fine building facing the North River and surrounded by spacious grounds shaded by old sycamores and elms. There were many secluded corners for thought and study. A more favorite resort still was Batteau Street, under whose great elms he formed the habit of strolling and muttering his lessons, to the concern of the passers-by. In his hours of leisure he frolicked with Stevens and his new friends, Nicolas Fish and Robert Troup. The latter, a strong and splendid specimen of the young American collegian, had assumed at once the relation of big brother to the slender West Indian, but was not long discovering that Hamilton could take care of himself. . . . But they formed a deep and lifelong friendship, and Troup, who was clever and alert, without brilliancy, soon learned to understand Hamilton, and was not long recognizing potentialities of usefulness to the American cause in his genius.

It was Troup who took him for his first sail up the Hudson, and except for the man who managed the boat, they went alone. Troup was a good listener, and for a time Hamilton chattered gayly as the boat sped up the river, jingling rhymes on the great palisades, which looked to him like the walls of some Brobdingnagian fortress, and upon the gorgeous masses of October coloring swarming

over the heights of Jersey and the slopes and bluffs of New York. It was a morning and a piece of nature to make the quicksilver in Hamilton race. The arch was blue, the tide was blue, the smell of salt was in the keen air. Two boats with full white sails flew up the river. On either bank the primeval forest had burst into scarlet and gold, pale yellow and crimson, bronze, pink, the flaming hues of the tropics, and the delicate tints of hothouse roses. Hamilton had never seen such a riot of color, even in the West Indies. They passed impenetrable thickets, close to the water's edge, ravines, cliffs, irregular terraces on the hillsides, gorges, solitary heights, all flaunting their charms like a vast booth which has but a day to sell its wares. They sped past the beautiful peninsula, then the lawns of Philippe Manor. Hamilton stepped suddenly to the bow of the boat and stood silent for a long while.

The stately though narrower end of the Hudson was behind; before him rolled a wide and ever widening majestic flood, curving among its hills and palisades, through the glory of its setting and the soft mists of distance, until the far mountains it clove trembled like a mirage. The eye of Hamilton followed it farther and farther yet. It seemed to him that it cut the world in two. The sea he had had with him always, but it had been the great chasm between him and life and he had often hated it. This mighty river, haughty and calm in spite of the primeval savagery of its course, filled him with a sense of grandeur. He had a vision of the vastness and magnificence of the New World, of the great lonely mountains in the north, with their countless lakes hidden in the immensity of a trackless forest, of other mountain ranges equally wild and lonely, cutting the monotony of plains and prairies, and valleys full of every delight. All that Hamilton had read or heard of the immense area beyond or surrounding the few cities and hamlets of the American colonies, flew to coherence, and he had a sudden appreciation of this new untraveled world, understood that with its climate, fertility, and beauty, its large nucleus of civilization, its destiny must be as great as Europe's nor much dissimilar, no matter what the variance of detail. The noblest river in the world seemed to lift its voice like a prophet, and the time came when Hamilton listened to it with a thrill of impatient pride and white-hot patriotism. But today he felt only the grandeur of living as he never had felt it before.—Gertrude Atherton, in "The Conqueror."

Hampton Court

It was just before he became a cardinal that Thomas Wolsey, on Jan. 11, 1515, took a ninety-nine years' lease of the manor of Hampton Court from the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem, and at once set about building the magnificent pile which remains his most enduring monument. There appears to have been here an earlier manor house or mansion, for there is a record of Henry the Seventh visiting it a few years before the lease was granted; but probably Wolsey did away entirely with the older building and planned the whole place anew. Rapidly rising in royal favor, the Cardinal designed a lordly pleasure house on the banks of the Thames, where he could worthily entertain his pleasure-loving sovereign, and where he could hold state in a manner that should prove impressive in the eyes of ambassadors and other important visitors from foreign courts. . . .

Having acquired his new manor, Wolsey lost no time in getting his designs carried into execution, and the magnificent edifice, built about five

courts or quadrangles, grew so rapidly that in 1516 he was already able to entertain Henry the Eighth here. The whole palace was of red brick, and surmounted by many castellated turrets topped by ornamental lead cupolas. The western portion of the buildings probably gives us a very fair idea of the whole as it was planned, though all the turrets from this aspect are wanting their cupolas, though the gatehouse is less lofty than it was originally and though some more westerly buildings have disappeared.

A foreign Duke visiting Hampton Court during Elizabeth's reign described it as the most splendid, most magnificent royal palace of any to be found in England or any other kingdom, and the details which he gives seem to bear this out. More especially was he struck by what a later verse writer described as "that most pompous room called Paradise," a room which, according to the dual description, "captivates the eyes of all who enter by the dazzling of pearls of all kinds," and "in particular there is one apartment belonging to the Queen, in which she is accustomed to sit in state, costly beyond everything; the tapestries are garnished with gold, pearls, and precious stones—one table cover alone is valued at above fifty thousand crowns—not to mention the royal throne, which is studded with very large diamonds, rubies, sapphires and the like that glitter among other precious stones and pearls as the sun among the stars."

The casual visitor to Hampton Court probably carries away two or three definite impressions of the place, of a medley of decorated chimneystacks, of warm red bricks, of cool quadrangles, of broad lawns and blazing flower beds, of an outlook over a boat-dotted river, of galleries filled with a bewildering succession of old paintings, of tapestried walls—and of the whole set amid stretching tree-grown levels. It is, however, necessary to know the place closely to appreciate it fully—it grows upon one, as the saying is; we should have seen the homely court of the Master Carpenter as well as the stately Fountain Court, the sculptures in the gardens as well as the encyclopedic clock, the kitchens as well as the picture galleries, to have lingered about the wilderness in the spring as well as to have seen the Broad Walk in the blaze of summer, to have visited in some of the residences as well as to have passed through the public galleries, to have been about it at all seasons and not merely to have scampered through it as the central incident in a half-day's excursion. It is, indeed, properly a place for restful enjoyment rather than for hurried sight-seeing; though a hurried glimpse may well prove a provocation to further visits and more leisurely inspection. . . .

The beautiful red brickwork, the various castellated turrets, and the gilded and decorated chimneys, with the quaintly carved beams seemingly bobbing down the gables of the wings, together form a fine example of Tudor architecture, though the appearance would have been still better had the gatehouse, when restored in the eighteenth century, been kept to its original proportions, and had the leaden cupolas not been removed from the many turrets. Two or three of those turrets that remain in other parts of the buildings retain their cupolas, to indicate how fine must have been the whole effect before any had been removed.—Walter Jerrold.

Poverty

No man is poor that does not think himself so.—Jeremy Taylor.

The Moonglade

There is no Americanism more graceful than the word "moonglade," which is used along our New England coast to designate that path of light which lies beneath the moon upon the sea, and appears to descend from the horizon to the place where each observer stands. . . . That path of glory pulsates and vibrates; too lustrous to be called silvery, too pale to be likened to jewels or gold. In some moments of deep calm it is still, and seems almost solid, like a molten surface; but the very slightest ripple stirs the whole into tremulous motion, and the particles of light begin to run and flow together, yet never quite fusing, as snowflakes appear always to fall and never to alight. Sometimes the luminous trace seems to arrange itself into almost regular nodes of deeper intensity, with paler tracts between; here and there it narrows unaccountably, then spreads itself into great lateral capes and promontories; then has spaces of complete darkness, bounded by brilliant illumination. There are moments when the whole body of light is intensified, without apparent reason—when the shadow of every mast takes a sharper distinctness on the glittering surface, and at the next moment the shadow is broken and confused. When the water is very still, there is not only a shadow of every object, but a reflection of it, and while the shadow sweeps round with the moon, the reflection always appears to lie downward.

As the moon declines toward the west the moonglade moves with it, trailing its bright pageant slowly on, but still keeping within the mouth of our bay, which opens southwesterly to the sea. First the illumined track lies along the line of wharves, detaching the black piers one by one, as if it made them. Each wharf, jutting in somber relief upon the edge of the moonlit surface, adds the perspective, and carries the horizon farther off, as landscape gardeners, with the same object, plant trees and copses at fit points along the sides of a lawn. The anchored boats also divide the moonglade by their shadowy forms; they drift about at their anchorage, approaching each other in that friendly way common to such boats, in calm. Their masts nod together as if in friendly chat, like school-children when the teacher has left the room. Then the breeze freshens, and each boat stiffens steadily from its moorings, as if the teacher had just come in, and they must not even look at one another. The faint fluctuations of the wind affect the moonlit water also, and the more the surface is fretted, the keener and more scintillating the reflected light.

Across the lustrous path the row-boats pass to and fro silently, mere blots of shadow. If they row toward us we can see the lateral dip of their oars; and we can sometimes distinguish the heads of those on board; but that is all. Sometimes two boats, coming near together, are merged in one great confused structure, like an Otaheitan war-canoe. Each prow, as it enters the moonglade, not only breaks the illumination, but seems to drag it along for a little space, as if entangled in some semi-fluid substance, which is slowly left behind, and reunites. When a boat passes in the near foreground, the light seems to close in behind it in two feathery lines, merging presently in a whirl of luminous bubbles. . . .

As we look away from the lighted portion of the bay, we see the white sails of vessels reflected in a glowing shimmer that seems to sink far into the water and send down a long, white gleam, like a fainter moonglade, that almost reaches our feet. Some bright ship-lights shed a similar track; and the water itself joins in the pretty play of mutual reflection, and sheds a dancing light upon the under side of a white steamer's bow. From every anchored coasting-vessel there comes a friendly gleam; some of them send forth rough tones and hoarse laughter, while from others comes singing by women's voices, sometimes accompanied by the tread of dancing feet. There is singing, also, from the little boats that drift about the bay, now near, now far; and you vainly study the wandering specks of shadow, to discover which sends forth the music; it is as impossible as to guess which particular sparrow opens its beak in the summer midnight, and breaks the silence with its delicate trill.

Were the shore lined with ten thousand observers, each would see a separate moonglade. The ocean is actually covered with one vast sheet of light; but each man looks at it at one angle and possesses for himself that particular line of luster traced from the horizon to his eyes. When a boat drifts across that track he fancies that it has only just now become visible, because he sees it. Yet at each moment the boat was visible to somebody, in the rays of the self-same moon.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

True Poetry

True poetry, like true eloquence, is the voice of nature appealing to the heart with its utmost sublimity and power. . . . Instead of teaching merely, it persuades, elevates, inspires. It excites a feeling where the other leaves an opinion or a maxim. It proposes examples of ideal excellence, and raises virtue into heroism.—Hugh Swinton Legaré.

The Elm

When the broad elm, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem.

—Holmes.

"Behold the Lamb of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the most practical system of religion which has ever been promulgated. For this reason it appeals most readily to thinkers, especially to the so-called hard-headed business man. Every one recognizes that in human experience there are many things which are not as they should be, and most people will acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being with the intelligence and power requisite to make the necessary adjustments. But the popular notion of what this Being is and how the universe is governed is so vague that the majority are more or less content to pay some one to do their religious thinking for them, or else give up the effort as a bad job. Still, there is a Supreme Being who created the universe and who governs and maintains it in perfect harmony, including man and all of his affairs. Logically, then, there must be system and order appertaining to this Being and His government; and, admitting that this is so, He must have provided a means through which this sublime fact may be known and proved.

Dogmatism has never satisfied the world's thinkers. The experience of John the Baptist is an illustration of this. As he grew to manhood he became so dissatisfied with the religious system of his day that he forsook it, and denounced those whom he considered should but would not lead the people to a better knowledge and worship of God. While it is possible that John himself did not gain a sufficiently clear view of the reality of God and His creation to do very much to ameliorate human conditions, he did see the necessity for turning away from and forsaking evil habits and practices, and his vision was keen enough to enable him to recognize the Messiah and to proclaim, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

Now "LAMB OF GOD" is defined in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 590) as "The spiritual idea of Love; self-immolation; innocence and purity; sacrifice." In other words, Mrs. Eddy points out that sin is destroyed by the spiritual qualities indicated in this definition. She also teaches that the term sin has a much broader meaning than that usually given to it, for it includes thought as well as deed. Practically speaking it may be said to include every thought of the human mind which does not acknowledge the allness of Spirit, the spiritual nature of man, His likeness, and the perfection of the universe He made and governs. Sin is more than an overt act. It must be thought before it can be acted, and the thought is the sin even though it may not be followed by an act. Manifestly, therefore, if sin is to be destroyed, the place to attack it is in thought and spiritual means must be used for its destruction.

What, then, is the logical process? Why, to "behold the Lamb of God," to search diligently for and understand not only "the spiritual idea of Love," but the divine Principle which is Love and the creator and ruler of the universe which is His image and likeness. The Bible, as interpreted by the Christian Science textbook, from which the above definition is taken, and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, reveal Principle and its idea and show how all false concepts, including sin, sickness, and death, are destroyed by a correct understanding of Him who is Life, Truth, and Love.

Now the human mind is a mixture of faith in good and belief in the existence and power of evil, and it accepts these opposites as equally true and God-created, notwithstanding that it recognizes that they are perpetually warring with each other. Of course it is obvious that these two contraries, good and evil, no matter how much they may appear to do so now, cannot forever co-exist and that eventually one must predominate to the exclusion of the other. It is equally obvious that it is unthinkable that the government of the universe can ever be given over wholly to evil. And, since all acknowledge that good will eventually control, it must be supreme now, and therefore we are forced to the conclusion that it is now and always the only power, presence, and wisdom. Addressing infinite good as "Our Father," the Master declared "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

Inasmuch as God, good, is power, presence, and wisdom, in our search for the Lamb of God, the redeeming element, it is necessary for us to accept good thoughts as Godlike qualities and to recognize that these good thoughts resulting from a right understanding of God have the power to dispel and destroy the opposite thoughts of evil and their effects, sin, disease, and death. While it is true that the destruction of evil and its every appearance through the process of holding fast that which he has learned, or thinking good thoughts, may appear a long and difficult task to one who is just beginning the study of Christian Science, and he may be appalled at his own ignorance of Principle, let him not despair! He has Paul's authority that "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure," and Jesus' loving words: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." With these assurances he can go forward in full confidence that he can accomplish his own redemption from error. He should begin by watching his own thoughts to see what mental guests he is entertaining, and, whenever he detects a quality which is not

good, he must reject it as being unlike God and therefore no part of man. His image and likeness. Moreover he must consistently endeavor to acknowledge the allness and supremacy of Spirit in his every thought, word, and act.

In his Epistle to the Galatians Paul speaks of "the works of the flesh" and "the fruit of the Spirit"; and on page 405 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy shows us how we may utilize these spiritual fruits in overcoming erroneous thoughts. She says: "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty." Thus all evil and its effects, sin, sickness, death; suffering, want, woe; envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, fear, anger, pride, are destroyed in and for the individual in the proportion that he consciously entertains thoughts of infinite good and acknowledges and obeys God as the creating, governing Principle by putting these thoughts into practice in acts of self-immolation, of innocence and purity, of sacrifice, and by being sincere, honest, grateful, and joyous.

A Little Turret-Room

An Italian woman of the household told me of a little turret-chamber looking toward the east, just vacated by a student, who had passed the summer months there with his books. The proposal sounded pleasant, and the complaisant landlord gave me the room. It was indeed a watch-tower in the wilderness. There lay before me, far away, the white Alps; nearer, the purple hills; lower, the vast plain, with the green lakes. After a night's rest I was prepared to watch for the dawn over these magnificent mountains. The moon still shone clear and bright on the mountain valleys, the villages, and the lone chalets in the crimson chestnut woods; and lines of rose-color stole almost imperceptibly over the hills.

Exactly at the point I had been directed to keep in view for the sun's first appearance, I beheld a small gray cloud, which had the similitude of a crown; soon it became touched with the glory yet to be revealed. Brighter and brighter it gleamed; in a few moments it became a golden glory-crown; then the sun rose into it and absorbed it, and in an instant shone forth, with a might and majesty that could hardly be surpassed. Many a day has that little cloud, in my chamber looking toward the east, preached to my heart; and many a little cloud like a man's hand has been the harbinger of a brighter day.—Anna Ship-ton.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Hobson's Choice

WHAT is altruism? The word has been defined so often, and in so many specific ways, that Comte himself might be puzzled by some of its many garbs. In this respect it has suffered the fate of other words such as agnostic, which Huxley invented with scientific intent, and which the great world has endowed with an elasticity the reverse of anything he intended. As a matter of fact the doctrine, when the element of self-sacrifice is overemphasized, is not without its Molochian tinge, and had an eminent disciple, centuries before Comte himself, in the person of one, Metius Curtius, patrician of Rome; but, over and above all this, the idea in its extreme phase is suspect inasmuch as it insists on the theory, as old as Babylon, as old indeed as man's first conception of evil, that some one has always got to suffer for the good of the many, whereas the absolute and scientific fact is that the good of one is the good of all. The apparent inconsistency lies, of course, in the meaning to be attached to good. One of the greatest teachers the world has even known understood this perfectly when he said, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

When, however, the demand is a legitimate demand, no ill consequences can proceed from it: the fate of Curtius is a travesty of the requirements of Principle. It is easy enough to see this twenty-two centuries after the event, but the fact was by no means so plain to the Romans crowding into the Forum, on that day in the year 362 B. C., when the ground was rent into a great chasm. At the same time it is curious that, in all those centuries, the human mind has not learned more of law, and still adheres to the frankly outrageous suggestion of Caiaphas, "Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not." Caiaphas spoke with all the wisdom of this world, and blandly showed his listeners how to do evil that good might come of it, or, perhaps he would have preferred to put it, the altruism of the sacrifice of the one for the many. So little attention, however, does Principle pay to the schemes of "mice and men," that it would be interesting to learn how many of those who attended the conference, over which Caiaphas presided, lived to see the day, less than forty years distant, when the legions of Vespasian closed round the city, with the result that they not only took away both "place and nation," but passed their plows over what had once been the City of David.

The lessons contained in history are not always safely to be ignored, and the wisdom of today has not always proved so mightily in excess of the wisdom of yesterday as to justify too much superciliousness or superiority. Does anyone, for instance, really believe, by this time, that the bargaining away of the rights of 40,000,000 of Chinese, in the province of Shantung, can be justified by an entire avalanche of opportunistic altruism on the part of the Conference sitting in Paris? Supposing France and the United Kingdom did make secret treaties with Japan, handing over the rights of the 40,000,000 of people in Shantung to the Government in Tokyo, does that constitute an arrangement which the rest of the world is bound morally and diplomatically to father? Moreover does anyone really believe that France and the United Kingdom signed those treaties because they wanted to, and not because they regarded the proposal as a political Hobson's choice? So much has been said on the subject that it is scarcely necessary to begin to say it all again, and the reported determination of the Senate in Washington to make an issue of the Shantung question whatever happens seems completely in accordance with the demands of Principle and the great traditions of that assemblage.

The truth of the matter is, and this is what the whole world needs to learn, that one unquestionable departure from Principle has imperiled the whole Treaty. It is impossible, in this year of grace, for a handful of men, however powerful, however distinguished, or however well intentioned, to deal arbitrarily with the rights of 40,000,000 of people, a number overwhelmingly in excess of any of the small nationalities called into political being by the new Treaty. A keen critic and able exponent of the League of Nations has pointed out, in a careful discussion of the subject, submitted confidentially for the information of this paper, that this phase of the Far Eastern Question may before long reach to the very bottom of the League itself; and it is just because this is so obvious that the need for being entirely right is so important. Now a great deal has been made of the services rendered to the Alliance by Japan, during the months when the United States was hesitating whether to enter the war or not, and it is precisely because of the bargain by reason of which those services were rendered that every fresh insistence on the fact only accentuates the awkwardness of the situation in which Japan finds herself today.

There was a moment during the war, and before the entrance of the United States into it, it could not have occurred after that, when the performance of certain services by Japan was considered of vital importance in London and Paris. What those services were it is quite unnecessary to mention, though we are perfectly aware of their nature. London and Paris were probably wrong in their estimate, but it is exceedingly easy to be wise after the event. At that time, however, London and Paris were putting their last ounce into the fight, and the extra assistance from Japan seemed vital to victory. Japan was an ally, and was in a position to give the assistance, but took advantage of her position to demand the Shantung quid pro quo. That was in 1917, and if it is a good and valid reason, Japan is entitled to the credit of it. The services required were ordinary war services, but France did not demand special compensation for the terrible blood tax she levied upon herself, nor

did the United Kingdom for increasing her army, with its terrible blood tax, from the stipulated 120,000 to 5,000,000 of men, or for covering the Seven Seas with her ships.

In the old days in Cambridge, on the Cam, there was a certain carrier, Tobias Hobson by name, whose fame has come down to us through the pens of Milton and of Steele. His stable was large, and all his horses were nominally entirely at the command of his customers. He had, however, this idiosyncrasy, that he was positively determined that the horses should be let out, stall after stall, without favor. Thus, although the customer was always sure of a mount, he was quite powerless to decide what the mount would be. And in this manner did the expression "Hobson's choice" come into being. Truly from Cambridge in the seventeenth century to Tokyo in the twentieth is not so very far. The shrinkage of the world is manifest.

A Logical Position

NO MATTER to what extent reasons might be found for disagreeing with the contents of the manifesto recently issued by the Metal Trades Council in Toronto, the statement must be peculiarly welcome because of the logical position it takes up. Almost for the first time in the case of a responsible trades union, the Metal Trades Council, in so many words, draws the attention of the members to the fact that the ballot box provides the remedy for every social and political wrong. "Majority rule," the council declares, "has a legal status in this country." And, later on, it adds, "The Metal Trades Council calls upon the workers everywhere to become consistently active, politically, in a way that will compel the discontinuance of illegal and violent acts, by replacing the present government with a working class administration." It insists that the workman is immensely in the majority; that he constitutes some 85 per cent of the population of the country; that he possesses the sole right to manage his own affairs, and that he can secure this right through the ballot box. The council, therefore, concludes with an appeal for "immediate preparation for municipal, provincial, and federal elections."

Now it may be true that a very large number of people will vigorously dissent from the council's statements to the effect that the Unionist Government of Canada have violated the Constitution of Canada; been faithless to "the British boast of fair play"; and denied to certain sections of the community such primitive rights as trial by jury, the right of public assembly, and freedom of speech and press. They will, however, wholeheartedly agree with the Metal Trades Council that if these wrongs have been committed, the remedy is well within reach and indeed just at hand, in the ballot box.

To anyone who will pause to reason the matter out, there is, of course, something peculiarly inane, the word is used quite advisedly, in all phases of so-called "industrial action" for political purposes. If 85 per cent of a population, possessed of universal franchise and a secret ballot cannot return a government to its liking, then it has no one to thank for it but itself. If the government of such a country is anything at all, it is a body of men appointed by the people of the country to manage, for the time being, the affairs of the country, on the strict understanding that, if it does not manage these affairs to the liking of the country, the country can, and will, replace it by another at the first opportunity. The irrefragability of this fact cannot be too often insisted upon. At the general election in Canada, 18 months ago, the 85 per cent of the Canadian people, referred to in the Metal Trades Council's statement as workers, had it unquestionably in their hands to return to power any government they pleased. They returned the Unionist Government, headed by Sir Robert Borden. Now, if this government has really committed the enormities ascribed to it by the council, or if the 85 per cent really thinks it has, and is determined that it shall not again be given the reins of power, then nothing can prevent its overthrow and its replacement by a government which shall conform exactly to the views of the 85 per cent.

The Metal Trades Council of Toronto seems at last to recognize this fact. In doing so it takes up the only logical position, and many other trades unions, on both sides of the Atlantic, would be well advised to take note of this attitude, and profit by the example it affords.

Social Work in Washington

LITTLE has ever been heard about the capital of the United States as a city especially in need of so-called social work; rather has Washington been commonly thought of throughout the country as a model city and a peculiarly well-ordered center of population. Situated in a nationalized district governed by Congress, and thus supposedly free from certain unwholesome conditions still to be found in many large American municipalities, the tendency has been to regard Washington as almost an ideal city in which to dwell. But it is to be remembered that it is a city in which many thousands of people, both men and women, are living without homes, by themselves, separated from even distant relatives, without home environment and associations, and with little or no normal social life. This state of things, which might be considered extreme in ordinary times, has been intensified still further during the period of the war. Tens of thousands of additional government employees have been herded together, with many lacking proper housing accommodations. This situation has evidently brought an unusual strain upon the moral fiber of a large number of people, especially young persons, of whom the city contains a great many.

The district commissioners and the superintendent of police some time ago recognized the value and necessity of the services of well-trained policewomen. In the autumn of 1918, when there were three women on the police force, the presence in the city of the war workers emphasized the need of increasing this number, resulting in the establishment of the woman's bureau of the police department and the appointment of thirteen policewomen. The woman's bureau has, according to good authority, already dealt with more than 500 different

problems of young girls, some of them permanent residents of the District of Columbia, and the rest from about half of the states of the Union. Under ordinary conditions many of these girls would have been committed to jails or workhouses. Some, it is learned, were so ready to cooperate with those seeking to help them that, although no laws in the district could be used to effect their commitment to an institution, they signed voluntary commitment papers, enabling the policewomen to obtain in their behalf such institutional care as would afford them opportunity to reestablish themselves in society.

While this work is apparently going on successfully, active opposition to it has developed in certain quarters, and is giving those engaged and interested in it concern as to its future prosecution and further development. Indeed there is said to be an organized movement to discredit the work of the police department as a whole because it has, as it is claimed, successfully enforced the laws enacted by Congress for clean government in the capital, and because it has organized a woman's bureau devoted to protective work for girls. Apparently an element in Washington forgets, or else is willing to disregard the fact, that Congress has declared that the District of Columbia shall be dry, and free from gambling and immorality, and has passed laws which, if enforced, should make the capital a safe place for young people attracted from the states by government positions. The supporters of the work of the police declare that these laws are being enforced; that there is no special privilege for anyone in Washington; and that the element which protests against the enforcement of the laws and that which protests against the superintendent of police and the work of the police department generally, are one and the same.

Because of the peculiar political character of Washington, it is especially important that such work as that being done by the woman's bureau of this department should be continued and, if need be, extended. It is asserted at police headquarters that the woman's bureau program has achieved more than it was expected to accomplish, simply because each of the policewomen is doing the work of two persons, since there are not yet enough women in the field to meet all its requirements. Moreover, it was soon discovered that a first-class house of detention for temporary shelter was urgently needed. A building has not yet been acquired, but every effort is being made to obtain one, and the manner of its utilization has already been planned in detail. Naturally, the people of all the states are interested in the maintenance of this work, because Washington is the capital of their Nation, and because people of practically all of the states are employed there. But the people throughout the Nation should remember that the government of Washington, which differs from that of any other city in the country, is their business, for that government rests with their representatives; and if the citizens of the country feel any concern for the way in which the city is governed they should make their views known to their representatives. It would be a pity, in this day when women are coming into their own, for an important official work done by women for women to be discredited or neglected in the capital of the United States.

Coal

ANYONE who is familiar with a real coal country, country like the west Riding of Yorkshire, for instance, or the bleak coal lands of Durham, must have come more than once, in the course of his wanderings, upon "a natural outcrop" of coal. Far away from any sign of a mine, maybe, he would have discovered it suddenly in some fold of the hills, a weathered mass of black and gray creeping in and out of the coarse, stunted grass. It is not good coal; soft and crumbling as one pokes about amongst it, it is but a sorry relation of the real thing. And yet, as far as participating in the affairs of the world is concerned, it is a "wonderful ancient." Coal, the coal of the coal mine, is a comparatively modern thing, but hundreds and possibly thousands of years ago men must have discovered that these gray-black masses, which cropped out of the hillsides here and there, would burn.

And so, as far back as the Anglo-Saxon period, certainly, coal of sorts was, to some extent, "an article of household consumption." But the story of coal is a very uncertain one. No one seems to know when it first began to be used for fuel. All through the centuries it pops in and out of English literature as something taken for granted, and when it was finally found well in the van of the great industrial expansion of a century or more ago it occasioned no special comment. Today, of course, coal is supreme in the industrial world, and the question of obtaining it and the question of distributing it are amongst the great questions of the hour.

There is nothing beautiful about coal. In England, the land of the open grate, where everybody sees it and most people handle it every day of the week for seven or eight months of the year, coal even when it stands in its box of shining copper or brass makes no attempt to compete, in the matter of looks, with the birch log or the pine log or what not. But coal comes into its own when a fire has been made of it.

Now there are those, and everybody is familiar with them in a wood burning country, who are "great hands at a wood fire." They will explain the special virtue of the short log in front and the long log behind, the right level at which to keep the powdery white ash and the right angle at which to place every fresh log; and they can and do achieve all manner of wonderful results. The wood fire expert, however, has a doughty rival in the coal fire expert. He is, indeed, inclined to be somewhat contemptuous of his wood fire colleague, for the coal fire presents many problems unknown to the fire of logs. But, whatever his attitude, he has very definite views on his business. The fire must be laid in just a certain way, and lit in just a certain way. It must not be stirred for just a certain time, and then there is just a certain way of stirring it. And, after all, there is something gratefully responsive in a fire of coals, the way in which it splutters and leaps into renewed activity, all up suddenly

in one grand blaze when poked just as it should be poked; or the way, again, it gradually settles down into one glowing mass as the evening wears on, no smoke or sound, just a heap of red and gold over which the thin blue flame dances and flickers back and forth.

Notes and Comments

AFTER his visit to the United States one of the Abyssinian visitors admitted that he knew now why there were no Americans in Abyssinia. As he had seen him at home, the American, so the stranger from Abyssinia decided, is not given to slow and tedious traveling. He wants to get about quickly, and Abyssinia, with nothing faster than a pack mule, offers no inducements of rapid transportation. "That, it seems," said the Abyssinian, "has kept the American man out of our country. It is too bad. We need bridges like yours, we need streets like yours, and we need men like yours to direct the building of them." Commercially and industrially, however, the truth probably is that Abyssinia has not been "discovered," and when that happens the American man will come and build his own rapid transportation. The mere statement that the capital, Addis Abeba, is a city of some 40,000 inhabitants and no railway connection with the outside world is a temptation.

THE bâton of a marshal appears to be a somewhat inconvenient possession on such occasions as state processions. What to do with it, in fact, visibly preoccupied Marshal Foch on a recent occasion, at the London Victory Procession. Sir Douglas Haig had had enough of his in Paris, and discarded it for an ordinary whip, which he grasped in his left hand along with his reins.

FRANCE has changed the appearance of her marshals' bâtons to suit her régimes. Before the Revolution the bâton was decorated with the lilies of France, bees took the place of the lilies under the Empire, and now, under the Republic, the marshal's bâton is ornamented with stars. One cannot speak of bâtons without thinking of that delicious Sans-Gêne—Madame la Maréchale Lefebvre, Duchesse de Dantzig, under Louis Philippe. She visits Soult, then Minister for War, and presents him with the bâton bestowed on her husband by Napoleon. Soult expresses astonishment that Lefebvre's parents do not care to possess so glorious a memento of their son. "Why, Monsieur le Ministre," she says, "what would they do with it except to knock nuts off the trees!"

WHEN the American people meet their next great political campaign they will be confronted by a new factor in electioneering, the "spellbinder," as colloquial speech calls the eloquent persuader of votes, many times multiplied by having his speeches simultaneously delivered to many audiences at once by talking machines. One wonders if the expedient will be worth the expense. It will largely eliminate the personal influence of the speaker, for ingenuity has not yet gone so far as the artistic verisimilitude of a dummy duplicate of the orator nicely contrived to make the right gesture at the right moment; but it will retain the important campaigning value of the spoken rather than the printed word, so that argument, appeal, and invective will flow on continuously, and cannot be coldly examined like a speech in the newspaper. Certainly Bacon could never have said of talking-machine speeches, as he said of books: some "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

PEOPLE seldom realize how much they have valued a privilege until they see a likelihood of its being removed or curtailed. The agitation which has prevailed with regard to the gardens at Hampton Court Palace owing to the rumored economic intent of the First Commissioner of Works, in the matter of flower beds, may, it would seem, now be set at rest. The committee formed, presumably as the result of much public discussion, to consider the future of the gardens, are all in favor of disbursement rather than retrenchment, and Sir Alfred Mond has unofficially announced his intention of carrying out their proposals.

AS ONE factor in the extravagance of United States Government printing, the word-for-word journal of the daily happenings in the House and Senate has been frequently criticized; and perhaps the one thing that, more than any other, has opened the Congressional Record to criticism is the "extension of remarks" privilege by which a member of Congress can add almost anything he pleases to the Record. Thus a Congressman can get into readable shape for his constituents an account of himself and his attitude toward anything and everything under the sun; and members have thus added countless pages of miscellany that includes poetry, magazine articles, personal letters, translations from foreign languages, chapters from the Bible, and, in a very recent case, forty-eight newspaper clippings and the complete texts of the cold storage laws of eight states. In the long run, it is said, and probably it is true, that millions of dollars would be saved the taxpayers by a rule confining the Congressional Record strictly to the business of recording the affairs of Congress.

ALTHOUGH the personal popularity of sharks is not likely soon to increase, their existence will be more complacently accepted if the work already done through the agency of the United States Government continues its progress toward proving sharkskin a good substitute for leather. The effort was begun in 1916, and it has been shown that the skin of a shark can be tanned by newly discovered processes with a result much like a superior grade of leather. Commercial tanneries are beginning to turn out the product. Shoes made of it are being worn; and, like the pig, of which everything is utilized but the squeal, the shark has been found generous in by-products. The Bureau of Standards is now experimenting with shark leather to determine its durability, tensile strength, and wearing and water-resisting qualities; but enough has been done to indicate that many persons in the future will go shod in shark leather, and that only those who are told will know the difference.